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FOREIGN TRADE

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In This Issue

United Kingdom—More Cotton Textiles Available to Canada... 590
United Kingdom—Trade Higher in First Six Months 592
United States—ECA Funds Not Available for Insurance 595
United States—Provision of Recovery Goods Simplified..... 596
United States—Origin of ECA Procurement Authorizations 597
United States—Canadian Cattle Among Big Butter Fat Producers 598
United States—Production High Despite Inflationary Trend..... 599
Canada—Second Canadian International Trade Fair Scheduled. 600
Greece—Farming Constitutes Basis of National Economy..... 601
Canada—Imports from Great Britain Set Monthly Record..... 604
Canada—Imports, by Countries (January-July, 1948)..... 605
Canada—Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade..... 608
Sweden—Many Trade Agreements Negotiated Last Year..... 611
United Kingdom—Canada Still Main Supplier of Foodstuffs..... 614
Ecuador—Exports of Products at All-Time High Last Year..... 616
Argentina—Per Capita Consumption of Fish Extremely Low..... 620
United States—Increased World Carryover of Cotton Forecast.. 625

Regular Features

Agencies Concerned with Foreign Trade Development..... 648
Commodity Comments..... 623
Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada..... 646
Foreign Exchange Quotations..... 639
Foreign Trade Service Abroad..... 642
Foreign Trade Service—Head Office Directory..... 640
Industrial Inquiries..... 638
Trade and Tariff Regulations..... 626
Trade Commissioners on Tour..... 628
Transportation..... 629
Departures from Montreal..... 629
Departures from Quebec..... 634
Departures from Halifax..... 634
Departures from Saint John..... 635
Departures from Vancouver–New Westminster..... 636

COVER SUBJECT—Canada imports a large quantity of cork, in slabs and boards, for the manufacture of linoleum, shoe insoles, bottle caps and for the insulation of buildings. Spain and Portugal are two of the principal sources of supply. Total imports in 1947 were valued at $2,547,000. Corks, valued at $260,000, were also purchased last year, largely from Spain and Portugal.

Courtesy Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Co., Ltd.

15037—1½

Britain Plans Provision of More Cotton Textiles for Canada

Ten per cent of total production available for export, or 100,000,000 yards a year, being set aside for shipment to this country—Price largely governs ability to absorb this quantity—George R. Poley concludes mission to Great Britain.

CANADA'S requests for a larger proportion of the British output of cotton textiles are receiving the fullest consideration of producers in the United Kingdom, which has undertaken to supply this country with ten per cent of its total production available for export. This will amount to 25,000,000 yards per quarter, or a total of 100,000,000 yards a year. Encouraging reports on the supply position were presented by George R. Poley, chief of the textiles, leather and rubber section, Foreign Trade Service, on his return last week from Great Britain. He went to England early in May to facilitate the adaptation of British textile manufactures to Canadian requirements. During his stay, Mr. Poley co-operated closely with the United Kingdom Cotton Board and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which made every effort to assist him in arousing interest in the Canadian market.

The fact that 100,000,000 yards of cotton textiles will be made available for Canadian consumption does not indicate that this quantity will actually be shipped over a period of twelve months, Mr. Poley pointed out. Canada's ability to absorb these textiles is governed to a large extent by price. Every effort is being made by the British Board of Trade and by trade associations to bring prices into line with levels prevailing in this country, so that a substantial demand for the British product will be created.

Although Manchester was the centre of his operations, Mr. Poley covered the entire textile area of Great Britain, visiting mills and discussing problems involved in providing cotton to Canada with executives of the various plants, with the spinners, weavers, bleachers and the dyers, all of whom seemed interested in his mission, and extended a warm welcome.

Conditions in the industry are rapidly improving, he said. The shortage of labour is declining and more boys and girls from the schools are going into the mills. Production is increasing. Working conditions are also better than before the war, many mills having established canteens at which their personnel may obtain good meals, day nurseries for the children of women employees, hospital and dental facilities, and chiropodists were found in one plant that considered the feet of its personnel should receive attention, so much of their working day being spent on their feet. A five-day week of 45 hours has been established. Automatic looms are gradually being installed, and many mills are embarking on a program of modernization.

It was explained by Mr. Poley, in his conversations with members of the British cotton industry, that Canada depended to a material extent on the British market for many exports, exclusive of foodstuffs. For example, she had lost 75 per cent of her market in Great Britain for upper leather and her entire market there for sole leather. Many other commodities were being imported on a "token" basis. Every effort was being made to re-establish the market for Canadian goods in the United Kingdom, which had to surrender dollars for this purpose. However, she could earn dollars by supplying more textiles to Canada, and plans have been made to carry

United Kingdom—Shipping room of a Lancashire cotton firm, which exports goods to all parts of the world.

out this objective. Results will not become immediately apparent, however, Mr. Poley declared. Six months will probably elapse before the full effect of the present policy is felt in this country. However, everything possible is being done to retain the goodwill of Canadians, and to establish a market for British textiles on a long-term basis.

During his four months in Europe, Mr. Poley also visited Belgium and Holland. He was given a warm welcome wherever he went, and was particularly grateful for assistance rendered by the British press during his stay in the United Kingdom. He is scheduled to address members of the Canadian Work Clothing Manufacturers' Association, meeting in Ottawa on September 28, when it is expected a full outline of his activities and impressions will be presented to the trade.

Favourable Trade Balance for Indonesia in April

Total exports from Indonesia during April, 1948, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics at Batavia, rose to 386,000 tons to the value of fls. 71·4 million (March, 1948: 333,000 tons to the value of fls. 66·1 million). Imports in April totalled 107,000 tons, worth fls. 64·5 million (March, 1948: 164,000 tons worth fls. 123 million). The chief exports in April were the following:

	1,000 tons	Million guilders
Petroleum and petroleum products	285	17.8
Cement, ores, base metals, etc.	50	16.5
Rubber, gutta percha	17	15.2
Oils, oleaginous fruits and seeds	22	12.5

The principal countries of destination were: Netherlands, fls. 30·5 million; Singapore, fls. 14·5 million; the United States, fls. 13·4 million; Hong Kong, fls. 2·1 million; Japan, fls. 1·6 million; and Great Britain, fls. 1·2 million. (*Netherlands Trade and Industry.*)

15037—2

British Exports and Imports Are Higher for First Half of Year

While trend of trade continues gradually in the direction set by the planning authorities, progress is slow—Import restrictions and saturated markets affecting rate of exports —Excess of imports in first six months of this year was approximately £251,000,000, as compared with £325,000,000 for the last half of 1947.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on the United Kingdom's overseas trade in the first half of 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

LONDON, July 26, 1948.—The trend of Great Britain's trade continued to be favourable in the first half of 1948, although progress is slow. While the export drive is proceeding satisfactorily, it is meeting increasing resistance, due to import restrictions and saturated markets. Exports of vehicles, including ships, were maintaining record high levels.

Imports totalled £1,025,714,528 in the first six months of this year, which is 25 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1947. The value of exports was £743,537,451, an increase of 44 per cent over the same period in 1947. Re-exports of imported merchandise, in the same period, totalled £31,242,228, a decrease of 13 per cent.

Trade is, therefore, moving gradually in the direction set by the planning authorities. The excess of imports for the first six months was about £251,000,000 as against £323,000,000 for the second half of 1947. These indications of slow progress are attributed to a continued worsening of the terms of trade. Prices of imports have risen more rapidly than those of exports. The adverse balance of trade is still a matter of considerable concern.

Great Britain—Automobiles awaiting shipment to many lands. Exports of passenger cars totalled 115,800 for first six months of 1948, double the figure for the same period in 1947.

The intractibility of the balance of payments problem somewhat overshadowed the progress of the export drive. The target for exports for the end of the year was fixed at 150 per cent by volume of the 1938 figure. By June the percentage had reached 138 per cent.

The experience of various industries, however, has been somewhat patchy. Machinery exports in recent months have been running at double the 1938 average. The lead has been taken by agricultural machinery, textile machinery and internal combustion engines. Tractor exports are two and a half times as high as a year ago.

Vehicle exports are outstanding. Exports of motor cars numbered 115,800 and commercial vehicles 34,000 in the six months compared with 59,500 and 23,100, twelve months earlier. Direct exports of iron and steel have risen consistently above their target for some months.

Exports of Consumer Goods Considerably Below Targets

On the other side of the ledger, consumer goods have been less successful and, in most cases, are considerably below the target. In some instances the trouble is insufficient output. In pottery, for example, shortage of labour holds back production. In other trades. import restrictions and saturated markets prevent the expansion of exports. As regards cotton fabrics, increased production will, it is hoped, be reflected in larger exports later in the year. It will be impossible, however, to maintain the coal export program unless the rate of production increases. The president of the Board of Trade has warned industry that in the second six months of this year the difficulties are likely to be those of selling and of producing cheaply enough.

Imports of Raw Materials Increased

The overall rise in imports during the six months was 25 per cent. Raw material imports amounted to £341,636,427, which was 39 per cent more than in the first half of 1947. Important increases were recorded in oil seeds, raw wool, raw cotton and paper-making materials.

Imports of fully manufactured goods totalled £243,330,676, an increase of 48 per cent. Substantial increases occurred in oils and fats, non-ferrous metals and manufactures and machinery.

In food, drink and tobacco (£427,199,345), the increase was only 7 per cent. In some items, notably tobacco and meat, there were decreases.

The classified summary of imports during the first half of 1948 compared with the same period last year and six months of 1938, is as follows:

United Kingdom Imports, by Commodities

	Six months	January-June	
	1938	1947	1948
Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
Grain and flour	£ 37,209,169	£ 71,569,478	£ 88,626,812
Feeding stuffs for animals	5,709,625	7,429,073	11,719,438
Animals, living, for food	4,610,209	4,310,581	4,860,769
Meat	45,339,930	69,762,257	67,376,617
Dairy produce	40,006,988	60,876,706	69,333,603
Fresh fruit and vegetables	18,837,733	44,616,691	51,057,007
Beverages and cocoa preparations	23,256,286	38,930,430	58,054,461
Other food	28,446,092	76,660,260	65,495,836
Tobacco	11,642,317	24,818,625	10,674,802
Total	£215,058,349	£398,974,101	£427,199,345
Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—			
Coal	7,370	6,697	401,615
Other non-metalliferous mining and quarry products and the like	2,449,152	5,954,116	7,980,054
Iron ore and scrap	5,576,064	8,803,552	13,213,140

United Kingdom Imports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—	Six months 1938	January-June 1947	1948
Non-ferrous metalliferous ores and scrap...	8,167,960	10,313,036	16,601
Wood and timber	21,426,174	26,810,930	36,280
Raw cotton and cotton waste	14,789,814	38,628,229	58,417
Wool, raw and waste, and woollen rags	21,309,027	24,518,278	47,645
Silk, raw and waste, and artificial silk waste	1,031,082	1,162,771	1,179
Other textile materials	5,040,147	10,673,908	14,624
Seeds and nuts for oil, oils, fats, resins and gums	15,297,938	52,854,363	76,170
Hides and skins, undressed	9,116,556	20,218,460	17,584
Paper-making, etc., materials	8,868,958	12,533,640	23,243
Rubber	5,751,646	17,670,376	15,183
Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	5,274,521	14,540,442	13,111
Total	£124,106,409	£244,688,798	£341,636
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—			
Coke and manufactured fuel	4,149	54,080	74
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	3,593,608	2,374,602	3,857
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	7,408,023	7,256,832	8,250
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	20,408,595	30,297,657	41,927
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	3,530,848	2,315,945	3,365
Electrical goods and apparatus	1,578,011	932,773	1,365
Machinery	10,801,755	11,635,464	22,992
Manufactures of wood and timber	3,143,387	6,895,960	6,538
Cotton yarns and manufactures	1,567,632	4,551,509	10,896
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	1,919,055	3,480,994	8,386
Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures	2,473,074	4,025,335	4,645
Manufactures of other textile materials	2,302,999	5,511,054	10,863
Apparel	4,013,928	1,402,094	1,859
Footwear	1,397,173	1,366,669	1,142
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	6,806,347	11,376,116	15,900
Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	22,035,242	37,005,735	67,047
Leather and manufactures thereof	3,220,146	7,855,648	4,464
Paper, cardboard, etc.	7,420,998	10,073,505	11,661
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	2,383,829	2,821,512	6,424
Rubber manufactures	340,580	54,661	108
Miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured	10,411,412	13,031,128	11,558
Total	£116,760,791	£164,319,273	£243,330
Animals, not for food	£ 1,659,229	£ 3,267,311	£ 3,509
Parcel post	£ 2,169,689	£ 9,251,148	£ 10,065
Total	£459,754,467	£820,500,631	£1,025,741

The following table summarizes United Kingdom exports to Cana by value of the main groups of merchandise during the first half of 19 and 1948 respectively. The total exports are also recorded. The figu show that the United Kingdom export drive is gaining momentum a that, with a few exceptions, sales in the Canadian market are rising.

United Kingdom Exports to Canada

	1947		1948	
	Total	To Canada	Total	To Can
Beverages and cocoa preparations	£ 7,526,808	£ 461,420	£ 13,747,143	£ 879
Coal	1,113,053	38,002	14,110,859	164
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	14,973,038	1,598,001	22,305,104	2,257
Iron and steel and manufactures	38,956,647	404,635	49,164,370	560
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures	18,011,882	219,573	25,503,134	359
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	15,811,681	452,198	20,832,695	439
Electrical goods and apparatus	21,054,463	192,750	34,552,522	441
Machinery	81,336,378	1,507,911	119,166,728	2,576
Cotton yarns, grey, unbleached	1,788,539	520,325	5,972,239	701

United Kingdom Exports to Canada—*Concluded*

	1947		1948	
	Total	To Canada	Total	To Canada
Cotton yarns, bleached and dyed	£ 382,092	£ 33,211	£ 946,811	£ 17,842
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	24,727,833	4,048,819	44,415,744	8,967,852
Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures	14,064,955	1,069,693	18,527,288	1,563,850
Other textile materials	13,927,932	1,435,358	13,960,025	880,196
Apparel	16,969,372	1,008,806	14,443,695	1,045,836
Footwear	3,219,194	85,288	4,033,669	155,818
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	30,974,632	653,328	40,105,594	737,350
Leather and manufactures	3,301,713	300,955	4,128,609	435,410
Paper, cardboard, etc.	7,989,906	156,463	10,210,213	140,906
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	71,618,316	1,112,303	115,895,200	3,892,506
Printed books	2,070,322	93,794	2,758,650	158,009
Toys	1,180,555	178,180	1,034,992	103,527

Funds Allocated for Purchase of Recovery Goods Not Available for Insurance

Economic Co-operation Administration rules that, in future, payment of premiums must be arranged by exporter or importer as they wish, using any currency they choose.

WASHINGTON, September 15, 1948.—(FTS)—Funds made available by the Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington, for the purchase of goods required by countries participating in the European Recovery Program will no longer be used to cover the cost of insurance premiums for ECA-financed cargoes. Such insurance will in future be handled by the exporter or importer in the same way as for private transactions. Although new procurement authorizations will not provide for the payment of insurance premiums, funds authorized for the procurement of goods prior to September 13 will be honoured.

The new policy is based on the contention that such ECA funds as might be required for the payment of insurance premiums could better be used for projects more closely related to the main ECA objective of recovery in the participating nations. This new policy is threefold, as follows:

(*a*) ECA will not finance insurance payments directly or indirectly. Losses of shipments will be regarded as a program expense and will require counterpart deposits by the country in local currency.

(*b*) Participating countries or their importers may insure as they wish, using any currency they choose for payment of premiums. ECA will not decide whether cargoes should or should not be insured.

(*c*) In the event of losses, no adjustment will be made in the local currency counterpart funds of the participating countries.

Dutch and Belgian Companies to Build Egyptian Dam

The Netherlands Company for Harbour Works at Amsterdam, and the Société de Construction des Batignolles at Paris, are to build a barrage for account of the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works, in the Eastern Estuary of the Nile River, near Elfina. The cost will amount to approximately 3,274,000 Egyptian pounds. The work, which has to be completed on March 1, 1947, is to be started immediately. (*Netherlands Trade and Industry.*)

15037—3

Provision of Recovery Goods Is Simplified by New Procedure

Economic Co-operation Administration facilitates use of private trade channels—Quarterly funds will be allotted to participating countries four months in advance of quarter concerned—Provides governments with better knowledge of commitments.

PROCEDURE for the provision of goods for European recovery has been further simplified by the Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington, thereby facilitating the use of private trade channels. The new system provides for:

(*a*) Allotment of quarterly funds to participating countries four months in advance of the quarter, the submission of applications for procurement authorization by them three months in advance, and the issuance of procurement authorizations by ECA to participating countries two months in advance.

(*b*) Issuing authorizations for the purchase of commodities to include not only goods to be delivered in that quarter, but in the two succeeding quarters, so that some goods which must be ordered far in advance will be covered by allotted funds.

(*c*) Writing authorizations on much broader commodity terms to reduce paper work, to enable most of the program to be handled through private trade channels, and to give participating countries more freedom of action within their allotments.

(*d*) Reporting of specific procurement action taken each month by participating countries, so that ECA and each country will have periodic detailed information on program progress.

This system will be effective in part during the last quarter of 1948 and will be fully effective in the first quarter of 1949. The changes are designed to overcome delays in the allotment of funds and subsequent procurement authorizations by putting financing on a forward basis, to make available a complete accounting of transactions after rather than before authorizations are issued, and thus to facilitate a wider use both in Europe and in supplying countries of private trade channels.

Governments Require Knowledge of Commitments

It is maintained that an accurate knowledge of commitments made by each European government under ECA procurement authorizations is an essential requirement for the orderly handling of its own finances. The government of a participating country, no less than the ECA, must know accurately at any given time both the volume of ECA obligations outstanding in its favour, against which no commitments have yet been made, and the volume of imports in future quarters, the financing of which is already assured by commitments issued under ECA authorizations. Only if it has such information can the government in question assess its short-term financial position. The mechanics of the new system, as outlined by the ECA, are as follows:

(*a*) 120 days before the beginning of a calendar quarter, each participating country will be notified on an ECA form 201 of the dollar allotment intended to finance purchases made or commitments of funds entered into during the quarter in question. The

ECA Procurement Authorizations, by Area of Origin

Commodity Group	Total	Western Hemisphere			Participating Countries	Other Countries
		United States	Canada and Newfoundland	Latin America		
	Cumulative Apr. 3–Aug. 31	Cumulative Apr. 3–Aug. 31	Cumulative Apr. 3–Aug. 31	Cumulative Apr. 3–Aug. 31	Cumulative Apr. 3–Aug. 31	Cumulative Apr. 3–Aug. 31
	$	$	$ (Millions of Dollars)	$	$	$
Grand Total	**1,292·0**	**620·8**	**222·6**	**76·8**	**149·1**	**54·9**
Food and Agriculture Division	**646·0**	**370·8**	**169·9**	**39·5**	**48·5**	**17·1**
Bread Grains	305·6	202·4	103·0	.....	.....	.....
Meat	67·1	10·7	43·7	10·9	1·9	.....
Fats and Oils	63·1	13·9	6·9	4·9	22·1	15·4
Cotton	56·2	56·1	.....	.....	0·1	.....
Dairy Products	43·6	31·6	10·9	.....	1·0	.....
Tobacco	26·3	26·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fruits and Vegetables	25·0	12·3	.....	0·6	12·1	.....
Coarse Grains and Feeds including Oil-cake and Meal	22·6	9·6	4·1	7·0	1·1	0·6
Fertilizer	19·3	1·4	1·3	5·4	10·1	1·1
Sugar and Related Products	9·4	.....	.....	9·4	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	7·8	6·5	.....	1·3	0·1	.....
Industry Division	**478·2**	**249·9**	**52·8**	**37·3**	**100·6**	**37·8**
Petroleum and Products	119·1	47·7	0·1	14·6	21·6	35·1
Coal and Related Fuels	127·6	83·5	.....	.....	42·3	1·8
Nonferrous Metals	73·9	19·3	30·7	18·6	5·3	.....
Iron and Steel Mill Products	25·8	19·6	.....	.....	6·2	.....
Primary	*18·7*	*13·2*	.....	.....	*5·5*	.....
Advanced	*7·1*	*6·4*	.....	.....	*0·7*	.....
Lumber and Sawmill Products	21·0	7·9	13·1	.....	.....	.....
Chemicals and Related Products	20·9	17·9	.....	2·0	1·0	.....
Chemicals, except Medicinals	*15·2*	*12·2*	.....	*2·0*	*1·0*	.....
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations	*5·7*	*5·7*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad Transportation Equipment	17·1	4·7	.....	.....	12·0	0·4
Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories	10·6	10·5	0·1	.....	.....	.....
Pulp and Paper	12·2	0·1	6·0	.....	5·6	0·5
Machinery	10·6	8·6	.....	.....	2·1	.....
Construction and Mining Equipment	*1·8*	*1·4*	.....	.....	*0·4*	.....
Other Industrial Machinery	*7·0*	*5·4*	.....	.....	*1·7*	.....
Agricultural Machinery, and Implements	*1·4*	*1·4*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tractors, except Industrial	*0·4*	*0·4*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides, Skins and Leather	9·2	6·7	0·7	1·8	.....	.....
Finished Iron and Steel Products	1·3	0·2	.....	.....	1·1	.....
Miscellaneous	29·0	23·2	2·1	0·3	3·4	.....
Ocean and Inland Freight	**167·8**	**16·7**	.....	.....	.....	.....

allotment will be used to cover (i) the cost of ECA-financed goods and services to be delivered during the quarter in question to the extent that these are not already covered by earlier allotments, plus (ii) a proportion, say 25 per cent, of ECA-financed goods to be delivered during the quarter following the quarter in question, plus (iii) a similar amount for the second quarter following.

(*b*) 90 days before the beginning of the calendar quarter, each country will submit on ECA form 202 a program of transactions to be financed with the allotment of funds for commitment during

the quarter in question. These programs will be submitted in about 70 broad commodity classification groups, as described in the simplified commodity code book. So far as possible, the sum proposed to be spent on each commodity out of a given allotment will be broken down according to the calendar quarter within which it is estimated that the goods in question will be delivered by the supplier to the receiving country.

(*c*) After reviewing the requests, ECA will issue procurement authorizations on form 203. Each authorization will specify the area (country) of source, the time period within which delivery must be promised, and the time period within which delivery must be made. Some authorizations may permit the financing of purchases of which delivery is promised at any time in a six-month period while others will be valid only for contracts which specify delivery within a single quarter. In all instances, an expiration date for each authorization will be given. The expiration date is that beyond which no more purchases may be authorized or commitments entered into under the ECA authorization in question.

(*d*) Once each month, participating countries will report to ECA on form 204 with respect to the sub-authorizations to purchase which they have issued against ECA authorizations received. In all instances, these reports will show the calendar quarter in which delivery is promised.

This change in ECA procedure will not affect the system under which Canadian exporters secure orders for their commodities through agents in Europe.

Many Canadian Jersey Cattle Listed Among Large Butter Fat Producers of U.S.A.

Brampton Besil Rosie ***lead all cows last July with yield of 1,669 pounds of milk and 123 pounds of butter fat—Honour roll lists 128 daughters of Brampton bulls.***

CANADIAN Jersey cattle are contributing substantially to the production of milk and butter fat in the United States, 128 daughters of Brampton bulls being listed in the Honour Roll of Jersey cows on a yearly or 315-day test, in that country. The state leaders in Arkansas, Illinois, New Jersey and Utah, were daughters of Brampton bulls, while *Brampton Besil Rosie*, which was sold to a buyer in New Jersey. lead all cows in the United States last July with a yield of 1,669 pounds of milk and 123·0 pounds of butter fat. This animal is in the class for cows more than five years old.

In order to qualify for inclusion in the Honour Roll, the monthly production of a cow must measure up to the following requirements: Yearlings 40 pounds of butter fat per month; 2-year-olds. 45 pounds per month 3-year-olds, 50 pounds per month; 4-year-olds, 55 pounds per month; 5 year-olds and over, 60 pounds per month.

According to the *Jersey Bulletin*, official publication of Jersey cattle breeders in the United States, Canadian Jersey cattle have a world-wide reputation for consistent high production. Bulls exported from the Brampton herd, due to extremely careful selection, are improving the production and type classification of the herd for which they are purchased.

Production High in United States Despite Inflationary Pressure

National output reaches record-breaking value of $248,200 million in second quarter of 1948—Important legislation included appropriation for European Recovery Program, support levels for farm products and Selective Service Act —Exports declined and imports increased.

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of four articles on business conditions in the United States during the first six months of 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. Mr. Wallace is at present making a tour of Canada.)

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1948.—While business conditions in the United States were maintained at a high level during the first half of 1948, the wage-price spiral continued to mount. The third round of wage increases since the end of the war had been won, with higher prices being passed on to the consumer. The President's mid-year economic report to Congress indicated that the country had entered the second half of 1948 with its labour force fully employed, total production high, and inflationary pressures continuing.

Gross national production is estimated by the Department of Commerce to have reached the record-breaking annual rate of $248,200,000,000 in the second quarter of the year, an increase of over $4,000,000,000 over the previous high attained in the first quarter, when a temporary levelling-off took place after a pronounced gain in the closing months of 1947. The increase is reported to represent "a resumption of inflationary pressures temporarily abated earlier this year". Consumer and business expenditures continued to rise and were influenced by income tax reductions, further increases in wages and by expansion of foreign aid assistance and rearmament programs.

Money Appropriated for European Recovery

Before Congress adjourned in June, it approved several bills of major economic importance. A measure was passed appropriating $6,031,000,000 for foreign aid, which included $5,055,000,000 for the first twelve months of the European Recovery Program. Congress extended the present support levels for farm prices through 1949, with permanent support at lower levels to follow. If this law had not passed, the price support would have ended at the close of this year on all farm products except wheat, corn, cotton, rice, peanuts and tobacco, and the support levels of these commodities would have dropped from 90 per cent to between 52 and 75 per cent, at the discretion of the Department of Agriculture.

The last important piece of legislation was the new Selective Service Act. In addition to maintaining compulsory military training, the President has the power under this Act to take possession of any plant, mine, or other facility that refuses to accept or give precedence to an order for material for the armed forces deemed to be in the interest of national security. This Act gives the President power to allocate steel or other materials to manufacturers having defence orders, but it seems unlikely that these provisions will be invoked unless a national emergency arises.

The value of United States exports of goods and services for the January-June period of 1948 is estimated at $35,700,000,000 as against $40,400,000,000 for the like period of 1947, a decline of 11 per cent. On

the other hand, the value of imports and services increased to $19,600,000,000 in the first half of the year from $16,700,000,000 in the 1947 period. As a result, the excess of exports over imports of goods and services amounted to $16,100,000,000 as compared with $23,700,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1947. The decline in the export surplus was attributed to changes in the movements of goods rather than services.

Lower exports and higher imports characterized United States trade with every continent. The value of merchandise exports for the first half of 1948 is $6,646,000,000 as compared with $7,610,000,000 for the like period of 1947, a decline of 12 per cent. The decline in the value of exports reflected an even greater decrease in the quantity of goods sent abroad, due to the fact that their average prices continued to rise.

United States imports of general merchandise increased by 19 per cent, from $2,861,000,000 in the January-June period of 1947 to $3,419,000,000 in the first half of this year. The greater part of the increase reflected a rise in the quantity of imports, as foreign countries were endeavouring to divert goods to the United States in order to obtain United States dollars rather than trying to sell in their home markets or to other foreign countries that could not pay in dollars.

Second Canadian International Trade Fair Scheduled for Next May in Toronto

Replies received from 238 of last summer's exhibitors, over 95 per cent of whom expect to participate in 1949—Inquiries received from other interested firms.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the second Canadian International Trade Fair to be held in Toronto from Monday, May 30, to Friday, June 10. It will be closed to the general public, except on the intervening Saturday and on Wednesday afternoons. The three permanent exhibition buildings, used to house the various displays last summer, will be available for the second trade fair, providing some 750,000 square feet of space.

Although application forms have not been made available, replies have been received from 238 of last summer's exhibitors who were questioned concerning their intentions for 1949. Over 95 per cent of these have indicated a desire to participate in next year's trade fair, and all but one have requested as much or greater space in which to display their wares. Inquiries and applications for space have already been received from 144 firms that did not participate in 1948. Every trade classification except "smokers' accessories" is represented in these preliminary applications.

Full advantage will be taken of the experience gained at the first trade fair, and every effort will be made to improve the standard of service and organization. Promotional activities will be somewhat similar to those undertaken last year, though it is proposed to direct more attention to possible visitors from the United States.

Correspondence concerning this fair should be directed to the Administrator, Canadian International Trade Fair, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto

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Danish Exports of Fish in June

Danish exports of fish in June were somewhat less than in May, being 12,300,000 kr., compared with 19,700,000 kr. in that month; in June, 1947, exports were valued at 17,600,000 kr. (*Danish Information Office.*)

Farming Constitutes the Basis of National Economy in Greece

Approximately fifty per cent of country's income derived from agriculture—Soil is not very fertile—Production of wheat declined in 1947, while output of tobacco, currants and olive oil increased—Total agricultural output was only 65 per cent of the prewar volume.

By T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the fourth in a series of articles on economic and commercial conditions in Greece during 1947, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*. The other articles appeared in the September 4th, September 11th and September 18th issues. Tons in this section refer to metric tons of 2,204 pounds.)

ATHENS, August 17, 1948.—Greece is an agricultural country, farming constituting the basis of her national economy. Almost two-thirds of the population are occupied in agriculture and approximately 50 per cent of the country's income is derived from this source. The total area used for agricultural purposes, according to the 1939 census, amounted to 33 million stremmas (1 stremma is one tenth of a hectare; 4 stremmas equal approximately one acre), being one fourth only of the whole area of Greece. The majority of Greek farmers are very small land owners, 67 per cent of the farmers owning from one to thirty stremmas of land.

The soil is not very fertile and is mainly adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, currants, olive trees and vines. These constitute the basic products of Greece. Although the soil is dry, it can produce in great abundance, when adequately irrigated, due to the hot and sunny climate. The Greek Government, therefore, has had irrigation and land reclamation works in hand, which are being continued by AMAG.

Adverse features of Greek agriculture are: the arable area is limited; the land owned by each farmer is small; and the farmers lack mechanical equipment. By improved and increased production, however, the trade deficit could be reduced.

Production of Wheat Declined Last Year

Agricultural production in 1947 reached, as in 1946, only 65 per cent of the prewar level. However, although production of luxury items such as tobacco, currants, olive oil increased last year, reaching in some cases a figure twice that of 1946, wheat production was short of the 1946 figures by 25 per cent. This difference in the production of the various commodities had a rather unfavourable effect on the country's balance of international payments. More exchange had to be made available for wheat imports. Exports of the luxury type of agricultural products did not increase in the same proportion as that of the wheat requirements.

The following is a brief analysis of the principal items of agricultural production:

Cereals.—The average yearly production of wheat before the war, based on the five-year period 1935-40, was 843,000 tons. In 1947, wheat production dropped to 500,000 tons, representing 60 per cent of the prewar average, and 70 per cent of 1946 production. The main reason for this decline during 1947 was the drought that prevailed in the spring. It is estimated that 1,350,000 tons of wheat are required yearly to feed the Greek people.

Other grains.—Production of grains in 1947, other than wheat and maize, reached 61 per cent of the prewar average and 85 per cent of 1946 output. Maize was the only exception, with a production of 272,000 tons, against 190,000 tons for the preceding year, and almost 25 per cent above the prewar average.

Rice.—Before the war, the average production of rice amounted to 5,000 tons, representing about 12 to 15 per cent of the requirements of the country. In 1947, production was slightly higher than the 1946 figure, reaching 5,900 tons. This increase was due to higher prices.

Pulse.—The cultivation of beans, peas, lentils (pulse) amounted to 88,000 tons before the war, covering 88 per cent of the total requirements of the country. According to the 1938 and 1939 figures, Greece imported about 15,000 tons of pulse to cover her needs. Production of pulse in 1947 reached 53,000 tons, or 58 per cent of prewar average and 108 per cent of 1946 production.

Vegetables.—The main item of interest is potato cultivation. Before the war, potato production almost reached 200,000 tons, covering 98 per cent of the country's requirements. Since the end of the war, production increased, reaching 287,000 tons in 1947, as compared with 237,000 tons in 1946. Seed potatoes, however, are imported and endeavours have been made to introduce Canadian seed. A difficulty appears to be the strict enforcement of regulations barring imports from countries which cannot certify their stocks free of certain diseases such as phyloxera, doryfora (Colorado beetle), etc.

Tobacco Constitutes One of Principal Products

Tobacco.—This is one of the principal products of Greece. About 150,000 families are engaged in tobacco cultivation, namely, about one seventh of the whole population. Before the war, more than one third of the value of exports from Greece consisted of tobacco. Greek tobacco was used by Continental, American and also Canadian cigarette manufacturers mainly to improve lower grade tobacco. On account of the world war and the high cost of Greek tobacco, foreign cigarette manufacturers have diminished their use of such tobacco.

In 1947, tobacco production reached 78 per cent of the prewar average and was 53 per cent higher than 1946. This increase would have benefited the national economy of the country had it not been for the low exports effected.

Before the war, Greece exported nine tenths of her tobacco production, and about 5,000 tons were used for domestic consumption. Home consumption of tobacco has now reached 154 per cent of prewar consumption, according to 1947 figures.

The problem with which Greece is now faced is not that of production but of export, as many factors have developed since the war to reduce exports. Bulgaria and Turkey, her competitors, increased their production and are offering tobacco at lower prices. Before the war Germany consumed about 50 per cent of Greek tobacco, a market now lost, and Greece is thus forced to turn to other markets.

Exports of Tobacco Still Far Below Prewar Levels

Tobacco exports in 1947 amounted to 18,000 tons, approximately, as follows: the United Kingdom, 4,602 tons; United States, 5,162; Italy, 2,507; other countries, 5,827. In quantity, 1947 tobacco exports were 5,000 tons higher than 1946, but they are still far below the prewar average of 48,000 tons for the three years 1938-1940. During 1947, exports to the United

Kingdom increased considerably. From 100 to 500 tons only were exported before the war. Exports to the United States amounted to about 60 per cent of the prewar average, but exports to Central Europe were negligible.

Cotton.—Cotton production has grown in Greece as a result of the development of spinning mills. The average prewar production of unginned cotton was 48,000 tons. The 1947 production reached 35,000 tons, representing 73 per cent of prewar, and 117 per cent of 1946 production, although the acreage planted in 1947 was smaller than the preceding year. It is estimated that this year's (1948) output will cover 57 per cent of the cotton industry's requirements. Imports of ginned cotton effected during 1947 amounted to 3,556 tons.

Black Currants and Sultanas Are Important Products

Fruit Culture.—Among the chief products of Greece, currants, come second to tobacco, representing before the war 11·5 per cent of total exports. Greece produces mainly black currants (black Corinth currant) and sultanas. The country was the world's major producer of black currants and the fifth in sultana production.

Before the war the average yearly production of currants amounted to 185,000 tons, two thirds of which were exported. The chief buyer of black currants was Great Britain and of sultanas, Germany. According to figures issued by the Autonomous Currant Organization (ASO), 23,000 tons were exported during 1946-47 season as against 77,000 tons during 1939-40. It is expected that 1947-48 exports will reach 34,000 tons. As a result of the war, Greece lost her clients in Central Europe and America, and a marked decrease of her exports to Great Britain has occurred.

The chief competitors of Greece are some of her previous customers. Australia is competing in the black currant trade and the United States is competing in sultanas.

The 1947 currant production amounted to 112,000 tons, representing 60 per cent of prewar production and showing an increase of 50 per cent over 1946.

Wines.—Production of must during 1947 reached 350,000 tons as compared to 308,000 tons in 1946 and to the 425,000 tons prewar average. Most of the wines produced are consumed locally and only 9 to 10 per cent was exported to France.

Olive Oil.—Before the war most of the olive oil produced was consumed locally and only one seventh was exported. The value of the olive oil exported amounted to about 11 per cent of total exports. Her average annual production was 110,000 tons, coming third in world olive oil production, after Spain and Italy.

The 1947 olive production was good, reaching 145,000 tons and surpassing prewar production. Although prices were favourable at the beginning of 1947, exports were not made for fear of the effect of price increase on the cost of living. During 1947 prices in America dropped as much as 50 per cent and the high domestic price for olive oil is a present problem. Only 716 tons were exported, despite the fact that there were said to be about 60,000 tons of olive oil for export.

Olive Production Increased Over Prewar Total

Olives.—The prewar average production of edible olives was about 40,000 tons, when Greece was first in edible olive production. The 1947 production of olives rose to 43,000 tons, 35 per cent more than 1946.

Before the war 45 per cent of olive exports went to the Balkans (Roumania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria). Owing to political conditions, no exports have been effected to these countries since the end of the war.

15037—4

Other countries to which olives are exported are South America, Argentina, Brazil and Egypt and to some extent North America, with minor exports to Canada.

Figs. -Before the war about 40,000 tons of dried figs were produced, more than 50 per cent of which were exported, mainly to Germany. The 1947 production rose to about 26,000 tons or some 65 per cent of prewar production.

Citrus Fruits.—These are mainly cultivated in the islands and in the temperate regions of Greece. The average prewar production was from 50,000 to 55,000 tons, one fifth of which was exported. The 1947 production was 55,000 tons which slightly exceeded prewar production.

Canadian Imports From Great Britain Set Monthly Record

Purchases for July, valued at $29,400,000, featured by whale oil and automobiles—Other items also larger—Canadian exports to United States register highest figure since December, 1944, and imports lower than in preceding month.

CANADIAN imports from the United Kingdom during July were valued at $29,400,000, which constitutes a record. The total is two million dollars larger than that for May, 1948, which was the former highest figure on record. Imports for consumption in Canada aggregate $168,500,000 for the first seven months of the current calendar year, compared with $189,400,000 for the twelve months of 1947, and with $201,400,000 for the same period in 1946, when the highest figure on record was reached. If the average monthly figure for the last seven months is maintained, the peak of 1946 will be passed this September. From all accounts, this condition will be revealed when the statistics concerned are made available.

Whale oil, which is used for a variety of industrial purposes, including the manufacture of soap, was the largest single item among the imports for July credited to the United Kingdom. This did not originate in Great Britain, of course, though it reached Canada through the United Kingdom. Imports for the month were valued at $2,900,000. Worsted tops, valued at $2,500,000; worsteds and serges, valued at $2,546,000; and automobiles, valued at $2,117,000, were next in importance. While substantial increases are shown by each of these items, it is significant that the total value of automobiles imported from the United Kingdom during the whole of 1947 was less than the value for July.

Other leading items among the imports from Great Britain during the period under review are: China tableware, $1,043,000; platinum and products, $750,000; cotton fabrics over 80 cents a pound, $700,000; artificial silk fabrics, $524,000; and whisky, $470,000.

Canadian domestic exports to the United States registered a rise in July to $118,900,000, which is the highest total for any single month since December, 1944. The aggregate for seven months is $765,000,000, whereas that for the twelve months of 1947 was $1,034·2 million. If the monthly average for the last seven months is maintained, the total for 1948 will exceed slightly the figure for 1944, when a record was established. Imports for consumption from the United States were lower than in June, but the value was slightly higher than in May. More detailed figures on Canada's trade with all countries, together with a complete summary of her trade with Great Britain and with the United States, are set forth in the following tables.

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
British Countries	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	9·7	17·7	29·4	69·3	102·4	168·5
America	3·0	8·0	6·8	12·4	22·4	28·0
Africa	0·3	1·9	3·6	2·8	12·1	18·4
Asia	1·8	6·3	3·9	13·5	41·5	42·6
Oceania	1·6	2·6	3·2	9·3	18·5	20·5
Total British Countries	16·5	36·4	46·9	107·3	196·9	278·1
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions	34·1	169·1	150·1	249·6	1,150·8	1,036·6
Latin America	1·4	13·2	21·3	8·4	83·3	128·4
Europe	3·2	4·1	5·3	21·3	35·7	33·4
Other Foreign	0·7	3·9	1·5	5·9	16·8	18·7
Total Foreign Countries	39·3	190·4	178·2	285·2	1,286·6	1,217·1
Total Imports for Consumption	55·8	226·8	225·1	392·5	1,483·5	1,495·2

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
British Countries	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	9,747	17,711	29,377	69,257	102,346	168,508
Eire	.....	6	1	16	63	28
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta	1	.....	.....	1	12	.....
Total Europe	9,748	17,717	29,378	69,274	102,421	168,536
America:						
Newfoundland	409	1,363	1,301	1,151	3,188	4,668
Bermuda	5	6	6	55	15	25
Barbados	393	1,218	959	1,070	5,784	4,010
Jamaica	619	1,640	696	3,196	3,218	5,266
Trinidad and Tobago	372	1,325	1,525	1,799	4,139	5,139
Bahamas	414	62	4	1,779	334	306
Leeward and Windward Islands		21	111		135	207
British Honduras	29	20	17	47	474	455
British Guiana	768	2,316	2,155	3,347	5,117	7,938
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total America	3,009	7,971	6,774	12,444	22,404	28,014
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	32	3	.....	556	14	1
Union of South Africa		400	182		1,618	1,806
Other British South Africa		.....	.....		.....	.....
Southern Rhodesia	.....	103	20	1	139	127
Gambia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold Coast	184	165	1,655	562	5,079	6,822

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts.

15037—4½

Canadian Imports, by Countries—*Continued*

Country	July			January-July		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
British Countries—Concluded	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Africa—Con.						
Nigeria	.....	7	612	357	1,653	3,774
Sierra Leone	1	7	1	10	14	5
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Sudan	.....	4	8	11	12	11
British East Africa	100	1,213	1,125	1,328	3,521	5,898
Total Africa	317	1,902	3,603	2,825	12,050	18,444
Asia:						
India	520	4,251	1,458	4,724	23,644	23,053
Pakistan			18			619
Burma*	63	.....	.....	221	2	.....
Ceylon	275	868	746	2,080	6,158	6,256
Aden	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	294
British Malaya	912	1,107	1,578	5,723	11,180	11,350
Other British East Indies	2	.....	.....	96	1	30
Hong Kong	52	64	71	482	528	947
Palestine	3	1	.....	124	14	25
Total Asia	1,827	6,291	3,871	13,457	41,527	42,574
Oceania:						
Australia	1,072	2,434	2,361	4,584	9,915	11,018
New Zealand	340	126	888	3,380	6,925	6,812
Fiji	201	6	.....	1,319	1,671	2,685
Other Oceania	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
Total Oceania	1,613	2,566	3,249	9,299	18,511	20,515
Total British Countries	16,516	36,447	46,874	107,298	196,914	278,082
Foreign Countries						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	34,051	168,874	149,499	249,434	1,149,813	1,033,966
Alaska	9	68	127	49	332	874
American Virgin Islands	.....	1	.....	.....	6	11
Guam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii	20	141	35	88	548	474
Puerto Rico	.....	34	435	1	123	1,291
Total United States and Possessions	34,080	169,118	150,096	249,572	1,150,822	1,036,616
Latin America:						
Argentina	40	163	375	1,157	9,862	5,104
Bolivia	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....
Brazil	36	468	2,179	388	6,874	12,001
Chile	.....	12	8	73	264	246
Colombia	769	363	520	3,050	5,994	4,836
Costa Rica	7	117	272	39	466	2,181
Cuba	36	3,257	1,755	253	10,134	12,116
Ecuador	2	1	178	16	87	356
Guatemala	11	1,111	1,014	62	5,539	5,242
Haiti	1	15	22	50	118	119
Honduras	.....	593	695	6	5,106	3,066
Mexico	8	890	2,662	424	7,887	19,632
Nicaragua	.....	.....	21	.....	27	151
Panama	.....	350	114	12	2,008	478
Paraguay	5	.....	40	53	156	204
Peru	369	4	21	1,863	288	162
Salvador	1	.....	109	7	1,217	1,001
San Domingo	.....	468	1,559	.....	3,099	7,976
Uruguay	11	8	216	59	174	502
Venezuela	71	5,376	9,558	883	23,994	53,015
Total Latin America	1,367	13,196	21,318	8,403	83,302	128,388

*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—*Concluded*

Country	July			January-July		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
Albania				2		
Austria		2	33	83	21	227
Belgium	441	656	1,074	3,210	6,371	7,210
Bulgaria						
Czechoslovakia	245	341	456	1,660	2,267	2,505
Denmark	16	6	72	96	645	1,214
Estonia	2			14		
Finland	3	7	8	40	20	18
France	427	810	1,044	3,065	5,120	6,408
Germany	912	19	87	5,034	358	536
Greece	1	14	7	16	67	115
Hungary	10	16	1	104	26	83
Iceland			3		1	19
Italy	212	369	897	1,361	2,318	3,849
Latvia	2			7		
Lithuania						
Netherlands	212	218	321	1,735	1,843	2,484
Norway	78	39	76	370	4,579	393
Poland	12	1	2	138	2	10
Portugal	13	86	90	130	800	614
Azores and Madeira	13	54	29	88	455	173
Roumania	2		1	18	1	12
Soviet Union	92			193	56	2
Spain	39	290	103	498	2,004	1,595
Sweden	176	130	323	1,350	1,610	1,709
Switzerland	243	1,061	681	2,089	7,084	4,193
Yugoslavia			2	12	21	2
Total Europe	3,151	4,119	5,310	21,313	35,669	33,371
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia				2	9	16
Afghanistan						
Belgian Congo		115		1	485	970
Burma*						6
China	206	168	364	1,516	1,845	3,135
Greenland				253		
Egypt	22	12	16	349	163	1,439
French Africa	19		4	40	248	9
French East Indies	23			139		
French Guiana						
French Oceania		2			2	
French West Indies				1	19	45
Madagascar	2			33	14	22
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1	7	2	8	8	4
Iraq	5		19	71	821	658
Tripoli						
Other Italian Africa						
Japan	388		108	2,723	40	531
Korea				1		
Liberia	5	4		21	18	7
Morocco			13	35	35	135
Netherlands East Indies	15	13	37	338	102	189
Netherlands Guiana					84	556
Netherlands West Indies		1,122	253		3,480	4,417
Iran	6	33		26	263	73
Philippine Islands	11	2,169	627	275	6,494	5,669
Portuguese Africa		249			332	77
Portuguese Asia				1		
Siam	1	1		9	20	40
Canary Islands	2		1	8		5
Spanish Africa						
Syria			2	9	12	13
Turkey		37	56	64	2,346	704
Total Other Foreign	706	3,932	1,502	5,923	16,840	18,720
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	39,307	190,366	178,225	285,217	1,286,635	1,217,093
TOTAL IMPORTS	55,823	226,813	225,099	392,515	1,483,548	1,495,175

*See British Countries prior to 1948.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	62·8	70·3	177·3	242·0	230·5	189·1	208·6	235·4
February	57·4	59·6	167·7	227·2	236·4	153·1	179·5	208·3
March	71·1	73·3	205·2	282·7	301·2	178·4	209·0	228.4
April	48·5	50·9	227·7	282·9	312·3	178·5	190·9	212·3
May	75·6	67·0	250·6	368·4	315·2	197·0	267·8	282·3
June	73·3	66·0	249·2	343·2	322·8	166·7	272·7	233·5
July	74·4	66·2	303·6	278·7	282·7	188·7	236·6	250·9
August	77·1	69·1	292·9	257·0	295·0	242·7	221·3	.....
September	76·8	72·2	244·9	264·6	220·8	169·8	218·6	.....
October	91·3	88·2	259·8	314·0	227·9	204·2	250·8	.....
November	95·0	86·0	289·9	312·5	238·6	232·2	253·1	.....
December	81·3	68·9	302·6	266·9	234·8	211·9	266·2	.....
Total	884·5	837·6	2,971·5	3,440·0	3,218·3	2,312·2	2,774·9	1,651·0

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	44·6	49·7	127·3	126·4	129·7	140·3	173·8	206·1
February	42·9	47·0	114·4	138·4	112·4	117·0	177·1	182·2
March	59·1	65·1	146·1	150·8	132·5	139·9	208·9	197.1
April	45·3	48·9	150·7	137·5	133·8	160·8	225·6	226·7
May	66·1	67·1	154·4	159·0	143·8	164·2	240·3	225·1
June	60·5	58·9	146·8	152·5	146·5	157·7	231·1	233·0
July	57·6	55·8	150·9	148·5	138·7	161·6	226·8	225·1
August	57·9	57·0	149·1	157·3	128·1	163·2	204·6	.....
September	59·6	56·4	137·3	159·7	122·3	156·1	208·1	.....
October	68·6	63·9	162·9	160·1	134·4	186·4	254·5	.....
November	70·1	63·3	160·3	141·6	142·4	198·2	229·1	.....
December	52·2	44·3	134·9	127·2	121·2	181·9	194·2	.....
Total	684·6	677·5	1,735·1	1,758·9	1,585·8	1,927·3	2,573·9	1,495·2

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19·0	+ 21·8	+ 51·2	+ 119·6	+ 104·2	+ 51·0	+ 36·7	+ 33·0
February	+ 15·3	+ 13·5	+ 55·1	+ 90·9	+ 128·0	+ 37·7	+ 4·7	+ 28·1
March	+ 13·0	+ 9·2	+ 60·5	+ 139·2	+ 174·5	+ 40·0	+ 3·0	+ 33.9
April	+ 4·0	+ 2·6	+ 78·4	+ 149·2	+ 184·3	+ 19·5	− 32·2	− 11·6
May	+ 10·6	+ ·8	+ 98·9	+ 211·8	+ 174·9	+ 34·6	+ 30·9	+ 62·4
June	+ 13·8	+ 7·9	+ 104·4	+ 193·5	+ 180·7	+ 11·1	+ 45·3	+ 3·0
July	+ 17·9	+ 11·4	+ 155·6	+ 133·3	+ 147·4	+ 29·6	+ 12·8	+ 28·4
August	+ 20·3	+ 12·9	+ 146·0	+ 101·9	+ 172·5	+ 82·8	+ 20·3	.....
September	+ 18·3	+ 16·7	+ 110·1	+ 107·6	+ 102·7	+ 15·8	+ 13·4	.....
October	+ 23·8	+ 25·3	+ 100·0	+ 158·4	+ 98·5	+ 20·2	− 0·8	.....
November	+ 26·2	+ 23·5	+ 133·1	+ 175·9	+ 98·8	+ 37·0	+ 26·9	.....
December	+ 30·3	+ 25·6	+ 173·1	+ 142·9	+ 115·2	+ 32·4	+ 76·7	.....
Total	+ 212·5	+ 171·2	+ 1,266·3	+ 1,724·2	+ 1,681·6	+ 411·9	+ 237·8	+ 177·2

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	25·5	33·6	42·6	94·8	83·2	51·1	50·5	64·9
February	23·6	27·3	51·9	78·2	67·5	37·9	44·9	51·7
March	26·4	27·8	65·0	110·4	108·8	50·5	47·6	59.2
April	16·4	18·8	89·3	101·2	109·1	41·0	43·1	44·4
May	30·5	27·9	95·5	140·2	115·6	54·9	90·5	85·1
June	28·9	25·6	105·6	127·9	94·6	30·6	76·2	54·2
July	30·5	25·8	124·4	104·9	83·9	40·4	69·4	56·3
August	31·3	26·7	111·9	90·2	66·6	71·9	66·0	.....
September	30·8	28·9	77·7	94·4	58·8	54·3	54·5	.....
October	38·4	36·0	73·4	112·6	56·3	47·7	66·8	.....
November	41·4	35·8	106·0	102·2	52·4	57·9	69·3	.....
December	30·0	25·5	89·5	77·9	66·4	59·4	72·5	.....
Total	353·6	339·7	1,032·6	1,235·0	963·2	597·5	751·2	415·7

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	8·0	8·9	8·6	7·1	9·4	20·1	14·3	21·6
February	8·1	8·8	9·6	6·7	6·7	13·0	10·5	17·9
March	10·9	11·5	12·2	9·8	9·3	14·4	13·8	21.6
April	8·4	9·2	12·7	8·4	12·0	21·2	12·7	24·6
May	12·7	11·9	12·5	13·0	15·2	18·8	15·2	27·4
June	10·8	9·2	9·7	9·4	13·8	23·4	18·1	26·0
July	11·3	9·7	14·2	5·9	12·0	21·9	17·7	29·4
August	11·4	10·4	10·9	4·6	10·7	14·5	15·1	.....
September	10·5	10·0	9·9	7·1	9·6	12·0	15·6	.....
October	11·0	11·6	13·3	18·1	12·1	15·6	18·3	.....
November	13·0	11·0	12·8	11·1	14·8	14·9	17·8	.....
December	8·0	7·0	8·6	9·4	14·9	11·7	20·3	.....
Total	124·0	119·3	135·0	110·6	140·5	201·4	189·4	168·5

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 17·7	+ 24·8	+ 34·1	+ 88·2	+ 74·5	+ 31·2	+ 36·3	+ 43·4
February	+ 14·6	+ 18·7	+ 42·7	+ 72·0	+ 61·4	+ 24·9	+ 34·5	+ 33·9
March	+ 15·6	+ 16·4	+ 53·0	+ 100·7	+ 101·5	+ 36·2	+ 33·9	+ 37.7
April	+ 9·1	+ 9·6	+ 77·0	+ 93·0	+ 98·9	+ 19·8	+ 30·4	+ 19·8
May	+ 17·7	+ 16·2	+ 83·9	+ 127·3	+ 101·1	+ 36·2	+ 75·6	+ 57·8
June	+ 18·3	+ 16·6	+ 96·1	+ 118·6	+ 81·3	+ 7·3	+ 58·2	+ 28·3
July	+ 19·4	+ 16·3	+ 111·0	+ 99·3	+ 72·2	+ 18·6	+ 52·0	+ 27·1
August	+ 20·0	+ 16·5	+ 101·4	+ 85·7	+ 56·8	+ 57·5	+ 51·1	.....
September	+ 20·3	+ 19·0	+ 68·0	+ 87·7	+ 49·2	+ 42·4	+ 39·4	.....
October	+ 27·5	+ 24·6	+ 60·3	+ 94·9	+ 44·8	+ 32·1	+ 48·7	.....
November	+ 28·4	+ 24·8	+ 93·7	+ 91·3	+ 37·7	+ 43·3	+ 51·6	.....
December	+ 22·1	+ 18·6	+ 81·0	+ 68·7	+ 51·6	+ 47·8	+ 52·5	.....
Total	+ 230·8	+ 222·1	+ 902·3	+1,127·5	+ 830·9	+ 397·4	+ 564·3	+ 248·0

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	22·1	20·0	91·2	85·3	84·7	62·3	79·5	105·0
February	19·7	16·8	81·1	91·6	91·5	57·6	69·4	94·8
March	25·9	22·7	88·1	97·4	103·3	66·5	83·1	112.5
April	20·1	18·0	81·7	120·3	109·1	71·4	88·3	109·2
May	26·1	20·4	88·8	131·9	117·2	72·2	79·8	114·7
June	25·1	20·0	90·9	111·2	112·3	66·5	82·0	109·8
July	25·9	21·0	90·8	98·8	102·7	74·8	82·1	118·9
August	28·3	25·3	91·2	86·0	112·6	75·0	81·4	.....
September	29·4	25·1	94·0	110·5	84·8	69·6	87·5	.....
October	33·5	28·0	112·8	123·0	88·4	99·1	102·4	.....
November	31·9	28·4	108·3	118·9	101·2	89·2	92·9	.....
December	33·3	24·7	130·2	126·4	88·9	83·9	106·0	.....
Total	321·3	270·5	1,149·2	1·301·3	1,197·0	887·9	1,034·2	765·0

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	28·7	32·3	104·8	106·3	101·8	97·4	136·4	150·0
February	27·9	31·2	94·2	115·8	92·8	86·0	138·4	136·8
March	38·0	42·9	120·0	123·3	105·3	100·1	165·1	138.3
April	29·2	31·4	124·4	114·4	102·7	114·8	181·6	159·5
May	38·3	40·5	124·0	127·0	104·8	113·4	184·7	145·0
June	36·4	37·1	121·1	122·2	110·7	106·6	174·7	154·9
July	33·4	34·1	120·0	124·0	103·5	112·5	168·9	149·5
August	33·7	35·3	124·9	138·3	96·8	123·1	155·3	.....
September	36·2	34·7	113·5	135·6	89·6	115·8	163·0	.....
October	42·5	38·5	134·5	121·4	101·3	140·4	190·4	.....
November	40·8	37·6	130·9	116·1	103·3	149·5	174·4	.....
December	33·6	29·2	111·5	102·9	89·9	145·6	141·7	.....
Totals	418·7	424·7	1,423·7	1,447·2	1,202·4	1,405·3	1,974·7	1,034·0

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935–39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	− 5·9	− 11·3	− 12·8	− 18·3	− 15·0	− 33·2	− 55·8	− 43·2
February	− 7·5	− 13·8	− 12·0	− 22·7	+ 1·9	− 27·1	− 67·1	− 40·4
March	− 10·3	− 19·5	− 30·9	− 19·4	+ 1·7	− 32·4	− 80·2	− 24.2
April	− 8·4	− 12·8	− 41·9	+ 9·0	+ 10·1	− 41·9	− 91·6	− 48·0
May	− 11·0	− 19·5	− 33·8	+ 6·8	+ 15·0	− 39·9	− 102·7	− 28·7
June	− 10·5	− 16·5	− 28·7	− 9·0	+ 3·8	− 38·5	− 90·5	− 43·5
July	− 6·6	− 12·4	− 27·3	− 23·3	+ 1·5	− 35·9	− 84·9	− 28·6
August	− 4·5	− 9·4	− 32·3	− 50·4	+ 18·2	− 45·6	− 71·6	.....
September	− 5·9	− 8·9	− 17·6	− 23·0	− 2·3	− 44·7	− 73·8	.....
October	− 8·0	− 9·7	− 20·4	+ 5·2	− 9·9	− 39·4	− 86·2	.....
November	− 7·7	− 8·6	− 20·4	+ 6·4	− 0·1	− 58·1	− 79·8	.....
December	− 0·7	− 3·7	+ 21·2	+ 25·9	+ 0·1	− 60·1	− 33·9	.....
Total	− 87·0	− 146·0	− 257·0	− 112·7	+ 25·0	− 496·7	− 918·1	− 256·8

Sweden Negotiated Many Trade Agreements in the Past Year

Policy of bilateral trade treaties continued in 1947—Country attempting to obtain increasing supplies of imports from European markets—Agreements provide for the exchange of goods, as well as method of payments.

By F. H. Palmer, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the eighth in a series of articles by Mr. Palmer on economic conditions in Sweden during 1947, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The others appeared in the July 24th, August 7th, August 14th, August 21st, August 28th. September 11th and September 18th issues.)

STOCKHOLM, March, 1948.—Sweden continued its policy of negotiating bilateral trade agreements in 1947 with the hope that increasing supplies of necessary imports could be obtained from European markets. At the beginning of the year, agreements had been concluded with the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy, while other trade agreements with Poland, Denmark and the Netherlands continued to operate through January, while discussions regarding new agreements were in progress.

During February negotiations with Denmark were concluded regarding the commodities which would be exchanged between February 1, 1947, and January 31, 1948. A payment agreement was negotiated at the same time to replace the then operating "clearing" agreement, duplicating the method of facilitating payments, which was operating between Sweden and Norway. Delegations from Sweden and Czechoslovakia had also concluded their discussions and were preparing to submit their joint recommendations regarding the development of mutual exchange of commodities to their respective governments.

Negotiations were also completed regarding a trade agreement with Finland, to cover the exchange of commodities from February 1, 1947, to January 31, 1948, and proposals were prepared for submission and possible approval by the governments concerned.

Delivery of Swedish Products to Russia Discussed

Early in 1947, steps were taken by the Swedish General Export Association and the Russian Commercial Representation in Sweden to reach an understanding concerning the general conditions which would govern the delivery of iron and steel and engineering products from Sweden to Soviet Russia. After the trade and credit agreements between Russia and Sweden came into effect in October, 1946, direct negotiations were entered into between private Swedish industries and the Russians to manufacture and supply Swedish products to Russia provided for in the agreement. Up to early 1947 no large contracts had been concluded. The delays were attributed to complications associated with the deliveries of machinery. On the other hand, since the products Russia agreed to deliver to Sweden were of a nature which did not require any complicated or lengthy technical preparation, including chemicals, hides and furs, manganese and chromium ores, there was a greater flow of trade from Russia to Sweden than exports from Sweden to Russia.

Trade agreement negotiations with France were also concluded and as a result certain goods of vital interest in Sweden were made available by France in greater volume, including phosphates.

15037—5

Negotiations with Poland regarding a new trade agreement were ultimately concluded, to last for twelve months. The agreement provided for the delivery to Poland of some heavy equipment, and involved a Swedish credit of Kr.100 million. In return, Sweden was promised 3 million tons of much needed coal and coke.

A trade agreement was signed with Denmark which required that the post-war method of settling financial claims through a "clearing system" would be superseded by reverting to clearing through the commercial banks.

One important agreement concluded in March was with the Russian Occupation Authorities in Eastern Germany. It concerned the transit of Swedish goods through the Russian zone and the resumption of the Baltic ferry service to operate between Trelleborg in Sweden and Warnemunde in Germany.

Trade and Payments Agreement Signed With Jugoslavia

Delegations from Sweden and Jugoslavia drew up a trade and payments agreement. The trade agreement was based on a desire to exchange commodities for 12 months, valued at Kr.12 million, and is based further on an expected excess of exports from Jugoslavia. The negotiations resulted in the settlement of Swedish claims in Jugoslavia. A preliminary agreement was signed, providing for deliveries to Jugoslavia from Sweden valued at Kr.130 million in all, spread over a period of seven years.

Negotiations regarding trade with the Anglo-American zones of Germany, which had been taking place in Berlin, were also successfully terminated.

The Swedish and Netherlands Governments concluded a trade agreement providing for deliveries of Swedish timber products against Dutch coal.

Trade and payment agreements, to remain in force until April 30, 1948, were concluded between representatives of the Swedish Government and representatives of the Soviet occupied zone of Eastern Germany.

Plans Completed for Deliveries of Austrian Iron and Steel

During June it was announced that plans had been completed regarding the deliveries of iron and steel from Austria, which involved the shipment by Poland on Swedish account to Austria of 120,000 tons of Polish coal and charcoal. This coal would be over and above the quotas already promised to Sweden by Poland. The value of the anticipated deliveries from Austria is expected to realize Kr. 20 million.

The modus vivendi agreement of January 26, 1946, regarding trade and payment commitments with Spain was extended to operate until February 29, 1948, involving trade each way, valued at Kr. 40 million. The agreement required each country to issue import and export permits for all commodities included in the schedules which form part of the agreement.

Negotiations with France regarding the payment and trade agreements to be effective after November 1, 1947, were concluded, and on October 10 an agreement was signed with the French authorities in occupied Germany concerning trade and payments. It was agreed that payments by Sweden would be made into a special account to be opened at the Reichsbank, the proceeds of which would be used to pay for Swedish products exported to the French zone. The agreement had a validity of six months, at the end of which period any remaining balance shall be liquidated in dollars.

A trade agreement was concluded with the Netherlands and additions were made to the trade agreement in effect with Yugoslavia.

The autumn months saw much activity connected with trade negotiations. On November 24 the series of discussions with Great Britain came to an end with the completion of a payments agreement. Added to the agreement of March 15, this replaced the agreement of July 14 and was to be effective until December 31, 1949. This agreement should intensify trade exchanges with Great Britain.

Agreement with Czechoslovakia Signed

After several postponements the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia was signed, extending the date of effectiveness to October 31, 1948. At the same time a new payments agreement was also signed. The trade agreement envisages an exchange of commodities valued at about Kr. 240 million. Negotiations with Austria were also completed, while Sweden and Denmark negotiated an additional trade agreement.

The payments agreement with Great Britain provided that, in general, payments between the sterling area and Sweden will balance, but an allowance was included for seasonal variations, permitting both parties to exceed their limit by £8,000,000. It was also stipulated that outstanding amounts exceeding this total after April 30, 1948, would be converted into gold. It was noted that this would have the effect of Sweden extending an additional credit to Great Britain, in addition to the £25,000,000 "blocked" until the end of 1949.

The trade agreement concluded with Great Britain provided for imports into Sweden during 1948 amounting to Kr. 750 million, and for exports of Swedish products to Great Britain totalling Kr. 500 million. Subsequent negotiations with the sterling area were expected to result in imports into Sweden from the sterling area amounting to Kr. 350 million, including oil products valued at Kr. 100 million. The balance would be of traditional goods. An important export from Great Britain during 1948 will be about half a million tons of coal.

Swedish Mission Visited Moscow

Towards the end of 1947 a mission from Sweden visited Moscow to discuss the trade with Russia during 1948, in addition to reviewing the operations of the Kr. 1,000 million credit extended to Russia in 1946. It was decided that, outside the provisions of the credit agreement, Russia and Sweden would exchange goods during 1948 to a value of about Kr. 30 million in each direction. Arrangements were also made to extend the Sweden-Hungarian trade agreement signed in 1946, to July 31, 1948, to cover an exchange of goods valued at Kr. 17 million from each country.

A new agreement was concluded between Sweden and the Netherlands regarding trade in specific commodities, totalling Kr.515 million, including imports into Sweden from the Netherlands valued at Kr. 270 million. The first amortization payment of the 1944 Swedish "re-construction credit" to Holland will be paid in 1948, and will amount to Kr. 75 million.

At the end of 1947 trade agreements were being discussed with Belgium and Italy. A Swedish delegation was in Washington discussing trade with the United States, with especial consideration being given to financing Sweden's purchases from the United States during 1948, which it was expected would exceed the value of Sweden's exports to the United States.

15037—5½

Canada Still Principal Supplier of Foodstuffs to United Kingdom

Imports totalling 43,600,000 cwts. in the first six months of 1948 represent 57·9 per cent of all provisions purchased abroad, and compare with 62·2 per cent in 1947 and 25·4 per cent in 1938—Canada supplied 82 per cent of wheat and flour, 78 per cent of the cheese, 75 per cent of the bacon, 40 per cent of the eggs and 69 per cent of the canned salmon.

By W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist)

LONDON, August 15, 1948.—Canada has maintained her position as the principal source of supply for foodstuffs required by this country, 57·9 per cent of all the provisions imported during the first six months of the current calendar year having been purchased from Canada. This figure compares with 62·2 per cent in 1947 and with 25·4 per cent in 1938. Imports from Canada from January to June amounted to 43,600,000 cwts., compared with 46,900,000 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1947, which represents a decline of approximately seven per cent. However, an increase of 91·8 per cent is shown over the total for this period in 1938.

Total imports by volume and value into the United Kingdom for the period January-June inclusive are as follows:

Volume and Value of Imports into the United Kingdom

Jan.-June 1938		Jan.-June 1947		Jan.-June 1948	
Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
		(Millions)			
189.0	£186.7	132.2	£351.4	144.8	£382.7

Imports of Foodstuffs into the United Kingdom from Canada

Product	Jan.-June 1938		Jan.-June 1947		Jan.-June 1948	
	Canada	Total	Canada	Total	Canada	Total
	(Figures in hundredweights)					
Wheat	14,415,264	50,813,178	35,196,895	43,037,726	32,306,284	40,723,852
Wheat products	1,826,308	3,838,376	5,957,051	8,673,438	7,624,989	7,808,669
Barley	2,723,303	9,937,812	....	391,235	....	7,486,126
Oats	739,850	787,860	1,590,865	1,740,865	....	2,002,246
Beans (dried)	127,206	477,794	57,563	471,638	5	40,296
Beef, frozen	....	815,226	158,562	2,291,654	308,569	2,736,174
Beef, boneless	7,392	455,976	102,159	1,788,840	107,082	741,153
Bacon	637,650	3,433,954	1,126,942	1,533,685	1,495,448	1,999,780
Pig tongues	616	5,804	22,510	99,693	32,103	89,782
Cheese	338,868	1,463,664	1,080,021	1,878,847	1,277,668	1,630,297
Eggs, in shell	9,416	1,738,877	317,854	860,122	325,270	870,270
Eggs, dried	....	3,180	31,268	254,855	50,213	69,310
Poultry	6,251	220,358	72,394	269,568	2	121,078
Milk, canned	89,644	817,078	34,068	484,563	11,651	246,821
Milk powder	....	177,702	20,439	570,250	136	256,861
Butter	15,008	4,758,958	....	2,601,500	....	2,475,478
Apples	1,503,294	3,533,760	663,746	1,331,818	....	883,660
Fruits, preserved	93,014	4,295,019	112,686	3,504,673	3,430	1,878,553
Vegetables, preserved	34,487	531,808	200,298	876,083	4,757	629,466
Casings	3,994	50,526	3,431	62,906	1,942	47,255
Pork products (canned)	616	85,274	22,510	2,036,741	32,103	2,411,651
Salmon (canned)	77,840	575,914	164,955	521,317	56,326	81,214
Tomato products	88,018	463,420	24,646	161,168	18	71,228
Total	22,748,039	89,281,518	47,002,853	75,483,185	43,637,996	75,301,186

Great Britain—Manchester, destination of many food shipments from Canada. This photograph, taken during the war, reveals one section of the extensive port facilities in this shipping centre.

Eighty-two per cent of the wheat and flour imported by Great Britain during the first six months of this year was obtained from Canada, as well as 78 per cent of the cheese, 75 per cent of the bacon, 40 per cent of the eggs and 69 per cent of the canned salmon.

Imports of foodstuffs, excluding wines and spirits, live animals and animal feeds, into the United Kingdom during the first six months, January to June, 1948, show an increase of 9·5 per cent by volume compared with the same period of 1947, and a decrease of 23·4 per cent from the same period in 1938.

Value of imports for the first half of 1948 show an increase of 8·8 per cent and 104·9 per cent over the same periods of 1947 and 1938 respectively. The overall average cost per cwt. at £2.64 in 1948 is £0.01 lower than in 1947 but £1.66 higher than the 1938 average. In other words, the average cost per cwt. of foodstuffs imported during the first half of 1948 was 2·67 times greater than in 1938, but the reduction of £0.01 per cwt. compared with 1947 may indicate a tendency towards overall general price stability.

Exports of Java Tea in May

Exports of tea in May last, according to the central Bureau of Statistics at Batavia, amounted to over 9,000,000 kilograms valued at Fls. 2,260,000. This tea originated from Java and was shipped mainly to the Netherlands. the United States and Egypt. (*Netherlands Trade and Industry.*)

Exports of Products from Ecuador At All-time High Last Year

Sales of foreign exchange, chief source of which is exports, totalled US $57,969,683 in 1947 as against purchases of US$48,845,225—Principal exports were rice and cacao—Surtax on imports helped to reduce government indebtedness—Import licensing turned over to Central Bank.

By C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of three articles on economic conditions in Ecuador, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

LIMA, Peru, July 12, 1948.—Ecuador's principal source of foreign exchange in 1947 was, of course, exports, the value of which reached the highest point in the history of the country, amounting to U.S.$42,121,095 as compared with U.S.$36,697,450 in 1946 and U.S.$23,602,099 in 1945. Principal exports were rice and cacao, which accounted for over 75 per cent of the total. Comparative figures of purchases and sales of foreign exchange by the Central Bank of Ecuador over the three-year period 1945-47 are as follows:—

Ecuador's Purchases and Sales of Foreign Exchange

	1945	1946	1947
		(In U.S. dollars)	
Purchases—			
Export of products	23,602,099	36,697,430	42,121,095
Foreign companies	8,148,103	8,283,330	4,841,213
Other sources	3,516,248	2,080,769	1,882,917
Total	35,266,450	47,061,549	48,845,225
Sales—			
Importation of merchandise	30,653,725	33,085,521	53,499,096
Foreign companies	1,634,159	1,308,132	740,563
Exports of products	1,627,418	2,160,420	1,792,580
Absenteeism and travelling	3,891,617	3,383,713	1,110,255
Other purposes	1,562,083	1,528,763	827,189
Total	39,369,002	41,466,549	57,969,683

The marked increase in sales of foreign exchange to pay for imports—from U.S.$33,085,521 in 1946 to U.S.$53,499,096 in 1947—was the principal factor in the deficit on foreign exchange transactions. It is noteworthy in this connection that, up to the end of June, before the new import regulations had an opportunity to function, the deficit totalled U.S.$10,031,228.

The principal sources of foreign exchange were exports of rice and cacao, followed by coffee, toquilla straw hats, and tagua. Comparative figures for the three-year period 1945-47 are as follows:

Principal Sources of Foreign Exchange

	1945	1946	1947
		(In U.S. dollars)	
Exports—			
Rice	5,625,280	18,049,170	15,489,686
Cacao	4,102,564	5,604,020	14,260,208
Coffee	2,779,015	2,613,235	3,961,068
Toquilla straw hats	5,172,775	5,959,338	3,561,441
Tagua	1,026,022	1,024,785	1,244,218
Coconuts	....	129,782	677,894
Fruits	133,609	254,211	608,688
Vegetable wool	115,267	267,742	356,192

Principal Sources of Foreign Exchange—*Concluded*

	1945	1946	1947
		(In U.S. dollars)	
Lumber	....	26,516	346,231
Balsa wood	1,349,880	532,170	206,583
Castor oil berries	....	....	253,180
Leathers, soles and hides	159,739	146,339	120,878
Rubber	2,126,838	1,195,728	50,659
Manufactured products	36,518	....	117,948
Other products	974,592	894,414	866,221
Total	23,602,099	36,697,450	42,121,095

The most important changes, as shown in the foregoing table, were the heavy increase in exchange from exports of cacao, and the decreases resulting from those of rice, toquilla straw hats, balsa and crude rubber.

Government Debt to Banco Central Reduced

As a result of the monetary policy followed during the year, and primarily due to the 5-sucre surtax imposed on imports of products in Lists B and C, the government was able during the year to reduce considerably the amount of its indebtedness to the Banco Central. As at December 31, 1947, the balance owing on the Central Bank Consolidated Loan of 1945 had been reduced from 138,753,000 sucres to 95,452,000 sucres. The total internal public debt was reduced from 148,962,000 sucres to 106,956,000 sucres.

An important organizational change effected was that by which the issue of import licences came under the jurisdiction of the Central Bank, which was thus the sole authority concerned with exchange and import licences. This change enabled an effective control to be maintained over imports and prevented the duplication and misunderstandings which arise when the functions of issuing licences, with a right to exchange, and the actual issuing of the exchange are exercised by two separate institutions. An exchange department was opened in the Central Bank and, under the procedure followed, foreign exchange is earmarked for every licence issued, thus ensuring that licences are not granted in excess of the foreign exchange available.

Foreign trade reached new heights during the year. Exports increased from 162,174 metric tons (475,287,000 sucres) to 195,331 tons (577,282,000 sucres), an increase of 33,157 tons (91,995,000 sucres). Expressed in United States dollars, exports in 1947 were valued at U.S.$43,080,000 as compared with U.S.$35,206,000 in 1946, an increase of U.S.$7,874,000.

These figures are exclusive of exports of crude petroleum and mineral products, which are produced by foreign-owned companies and consequently are not considered, since the only return to the country is in the form of export taxes. Bullion is also excluded. Exports of crude petroleum, minerals and bullion totalled 137,205 metric tons. This compares with 166,987 tons in 1946. The value of crude petroleum and minerals exported in 1947 was U.S.$3,175,000 as against U.S.$4,581,000 in the preceding year.

Exports of National Products Most Important

Combined exports of national products and crude petroleum and minerals, etc. totalled 332,536 tons as compared with 329,158 tons in 1946. From the point of view of Ecuadorean economy, exports of national products are the most important, since all the exchange resulting therefrom returns to the country. Exports in 1947 were the highest ever recorded, as shown in the following table:

Comparative Figures of Exports

Year	Exports except crude petroleum minerals and bullion Metric tons	Sucres	U.S. dollars
1927	91,171	71,271,000	14,288,000
1928	101,720	74,199,000	14,835,000
1929	112,812	63,718,000	12,634,000
1930	112,430	57,414,000	11,369,000
1931	78,896	34,463,000	6,811,000
1932	67,659	28,019,000	4,721,000
1933	75,926	25,275,000	4,212,000
1934	115,157	70,610,000	6,541,000
1935	140,422	67,816,000	6,416,000
1936	147,763	94,123,000	8,964,000
1937	135,326	123,044,000	10,546,000
1938	152,571	106,867,000	7,563,000
1939	134,718	100,838,000	6,798,000
1940	128,464	101,625,000	6,335,000
1941	115,829	139,161,000	9,277,000
1942	123,467	228,566,000	15,881,000
1943	131,113	302,922,000	21,484,000
1944	143,729	383,400,000	27,327,000
1945	108,097	305,110,000	22,601,000
1946	162,174	475,287,000	35,206,000
1947	195,331	577,282,000	43,080,000

Principal exports in 1947 were rice and cacao, these two products alone accounting for over 75 per cent of the total value of exports. Next in importance were coffee, bananas, tagua, coconuts, and balsa. These seven products represented over 95 per cent of the exports in value. One of the products which in 1946 had been third in importance, toquilla straw hats or, as they are commonly called, Panama hats, suffered from import restrictions abroad, and exports dropped off from 69,448,000 sucres to 4,662,000 sucres, representing only 0·9 per cent of the total value of exports as against 15·3 per cent in 1946.

Exports by Principal Commodities

	1947		1946	
	M. tons	Sucres	Metric tons	Sucres
Rice	66,290	201,111,000	66,595	210,979,800
Cacao	20,251	188,208,000	16,484	74,146,500
Coffee	8,970	43,524,000	7,219	32,894,500
Bananas	72,467	24,355,000	35,489	8,122,600
Tagua	12,064	14,994,000	13,229	13,023,000
Coconuts	3,130	11,176,000	1,640	3,950,300
Balsa and other wood, not manufactured	4,670	6,761,000	5,508	9,246,000
Toquilla straw hats	50	4,662,000	421	69,448,100
Vegetable wool	1,191	4,453,000	674	3,932,600
Castor oil berries	1,338	3,053,000	369	605,600
Pharmaceuticals	307	3,012,000	60	1,548,400
Hides	65	1,685,000	66	2,115,500
Anatta	324	1,033,000	365	1,014,100
Rubber	75	979,000	1,082	14,702,200
Other products	4,139	68,276,000	13,173	89,557,800
Total	195,331	577,282,000	162,174	475,287,000

The importance of the various principal export products from 1938 to 1947, expressed as a percentage of the total export value, is as follows:

Percentage Values of Export Items

Product	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Rice	10.2	6.5	14.4	16.7	22.5	30.7	33.4	19.8	46.5	39.1
Cacao	36.8	36.7	28.8	24.7	17.6	17.1	10.9	17.6	16.4	36.6
Coffee	15.6	15.1	16.1	17.1	7.6	10.9	9.3	11.1	7.3	8.5
Bananas	7.1	7.2	6.3	3.4	1.4	.7	.5	.9	1.8	4.7
Tagua	6.7	9.5	8.5	4.4	3.2	2.1	1.6	3.1	2.9	2.9
Balsa	2.0	2.7	3.1	6.1	11.2	14.3	8.3	6.1	1.6	1.3
Toquilla straw hats	5.8	4.9	6.4	11.7	9.7	8.3	18.0	22.7	15.3	.9

Rice Again Leading Export Product

It will be noted that rice, which since 1942 has been the most important product, continued to maintain its position in 1947. Production of rice was good and showed an increase over figures for previous years, amounting to 2,450,200 quintals (of 100 pounds) as compared with 2,218,500 quintals in 1946, 1,155,800 in 1945 and 1,752,300 in 1944. Although production was the highest in recent years, difficulty in arranging for sales resulted in a larger quantity than usual being carried over at the end of the year. Exports were, therefore, not as great as in 1946, the corresponding amounts being 66,290 tons (201,111,000 sucres) and 66,595 tons (210,979,800 sucres). The carryover at December 31, 1947, amounted to 814,700 quintals as compared with 358,100 quintals in 1946 and 405,100 quintals in 1945. Combined with this larger carryover, lower prices were an important factor contributing to reduced returns from rice in 1947.

For years, cacao was the most important export product in the Ecuadorean economy, but serious attacks of witchbroom disease resulted in this product declining in importance. In 1947, cacao returned to a position of foremost importance, due to the unparalled prices obtained. Exports totalled 20,251 metric tons with a value of 188,208,000 sucres as compared with 16,484 tons valued at 74,146,500 sucres in 1946. Whereas in 1946 approximately 4,498 sucres per ton was obtained for exports, the corresponding figure in 1947 was approximately 9,294 sucres per ton. Production of cacao was greater than in 1946 but below that of 1945. Figures of production for the years 1939 to 1947 inclusive are as follows: 1939, 288,628 metric tons; 1940, 233,283; 1941, 287,951; 1942, 315,765; 1943, 393,900; 1944, 294,514; 1945, 395,448; 1946, 302,539; 1947, 382,768 tons.

Coffee and Banana Exports Increased

Coffee exports amounted to 8,970 tons (43,524,000 sucres). This is an increase in both volume and value over the figure for 1946 of 7,219 metric tons (32,894,500 sucres).

An important increase was recorded for exports of bananas in 1947, which totalled 72,464 metric tons (24,355,000 sucres) as compared with 35,489 tons (8,122,600 sucres) in the previous year. Another product which showed a favourable increase was coconuts, shipments being valued at 11,176,000 sucres as compared with 3,950,300 sucres in 1946. The corresponding quantities were 3,130 and 1,640 tons.

Shipments of Straw Hats and Crude Rubber Declined

The two most important products to show declines were toquilla straw hats and crude rubber. Exports of the former dropped from 421 tons (69,448,100 sucres) to 50 tons (4,662,000 sucres). Exports of crude rubber, which in 1946 amounted to 1,082 tons (14,702,200 sucres), were only 75 tons (979,000 sucres) in 1947.

The United States was again the most important purchaser of Ecuador's products, taking 216,847,886 sucres worth of merchandise, or 39 per cent of the total exported. Next in importance was Venezuela with purchases valued at 83,075,954 sucres, or approximately 15 per cent, followed by Colombia with 46,396,167 sucres, or 8·3 per cent, and Hindustan with purchases worth 45,987,750 sucres, or 8·2 per cent. These four countries accounted for 70·5 per cent of the total purchases. Canada, with 71,223 sucres, was fortieth on the list of purchasers and accounted for approximately 0·01 per cent of the total exports.

Per Capita Consumption of Fish In Argentina Extremely Low

Availability of high-quality meat at cheap price is main cause—Average per capita consumption only 5·7 pounds annually—Fisheries not extensively developed—Commercial shark fishing industry greatly increased since 1935.

By R. E. Gravel, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of three articles on Argentina's fishing industry, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

BUENOS AIRES, August 2, 1948.—Per capita consumption of fish in Argentina is probably the lowest of all countries for several reasons. Chief among these is the low price and high quality of meat which is available in quantity to all classes of the population. The average Argentine has never felt the need of cultivating a taste for fish and perhaps does not fully appreciate its excellent food value. The price of fish in Argentina is high compared with that of meat. Codfish, for instance, costs about four times as much as meat, making it a luxury rather than a poor man's food, as is the case in other countries. Friday is not regarded as a fish day by the majority of the population, except in the Lenten season. The consumption of fish during this period is perhaps more a tradition than the observance of a regulation. There is an almost total lack of effort towards increasing the consumption of fish by means of publicity.

Fish consumption, therefore, is limited to the high-income group, tourists, the patrons of first-class restaurants and hotels, and recent immigrants who, in most cases, eventually adapt themselves to the use of Argentine foods. Fish is normally used as a hors-d'œuvre or as an entrée, but seldom constitutes the main course of a meal, even of a light lunch. For middle-class purchasers, the use of fish is a luxury and is limited to an occasional meal.

Buenos Aires and the other large cities of the Atlantic seaboard are the consuming centres for fish, its use being practically negligible in the interior. At Mar del Plata, centre of the Argentine sea fisheries, there is a demand during the summer season for fresh fish at a fair price but mostly by foreigners. To meet the demand, Argentina relies on domestic supplies and imports, of which only a very small part is fresh fish.

Slow Development of Argentine Fisheries

In spite of a fairly long Atlantic coastline, vast river basins and numerous inland lakes, the fishing industry in Argentina has not experienced great development compared with the exploitation of other natural wealth. The fresh-water catch, for example, declined considerably during the 1939-46 period, falling off from 20,700 tons in 1939 to approximately 15,000 tons annually for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946. On the other hand, the salt-water catch increased from 34,600 to 41,345 tons during this period, this being only sufficient to neutralize the decline in fresh water fishing.

Strictly speaking, there are no fishing communities in Argentina similar to those existing in Canada and other countries. The fact that the production of fish is restricted is more the result of lack of demand than the lack of available supplies. The sea fisheries of Argentina produce a variety of fish in good quantities and the present production could undoubtedly be increased to meet a much higher consumption. Although the main fishing grounds are close to Buenos Aires, the large consuming

centre, the demand for fish has not developed, due to cheap meat and other foods that are available throughout the year. There is also a lack of adequate cold storage and handling facilities for fresh fish.

Argentine Fish Catch

	Fresh water	Salt water	Total
		(In metric tons)	
1939	20,737	34,580	55,317
1940	20,686	33,958	54,644
1941	23,510	36,055	59,556
1942	26,287	31,342	57,629
1943	24,394	37,513	61,907
1944	15,907	41,081	56,988
1945	15,368	38,820	54,188
1946	15,910	41,245	57,255
1947	23,765	41,367	65,133

The principal fresh-water fisheries are those of the Paraná River, the River Plate Delta, the Uruguay, the Colorado, the Negro, the Chubut and several lakes and lagoons in the province of Buenos Aires and in the south. Among the fresh-water fish is the pejerrey, which is most in demand and generally considered as the premier fish of Argentina. The fresh-water pejerrey, which may attain 27 inches in length, is a larger fish than the salt-water variety to which it is considered superior. It is unknown outside of South America.

There is also a wealth of trout, shad and other edible species, such as the dorado, the pati, the surubí, the pirapitá, the boga, the pacú, the tararira, catfish, etc., in Argentine rivers and lakes. In the lakes bordering on the Andes, there is also available trout, salmon and salmon trout, but the distance from markets prohibits any commercial exploitation. There are also a number of larger lakes, the most important of which are Mar Chiquita, in the province of Cordoba, and Nahuel Huapi, in the territory of Rio Negro, where other species of sporting fish are found, which are of interest to the tourist trade of this region.

The local sea-fishing is still of comparatively minor importance. There are good fishing grounds with promising catches, but development is slow. This condition will remain so long as retail prices of fish continue at the present high level compared with the price of meat. It is only with government help that the fishermen can carry on during the period of development.

Extensive Coastline is Rich in Marine Life

Argentina's Atlantic coastline extends over 1,600 miles, with the ocean shelves, estimated at approximately 400,000 square miles, rich in marine life. The Patagonian shelf is similar to that of the North Sea and, according to experts, it is even richer in edible species of fish. Actually, however, only whale and seal hunting, the latter in a small way, is carried on along the Patagonian coast, because of the lucrative trade in sealskins, whale oil and the various by-products obtained. There is little or no fishing in this region for eating purposes, except for immediate local use.

The principal Argentine sea-fishing centre is located at Mar del Plata, south of La Plata estuary, but the area around Bahia Blanca, in the southern part of the Buenos Aires province, is rapidly becoming an important fishing centre. Found in these areas are the pejerrey; the corvina and the pescadilla, both of which will reach 20 inches in length; the caballa or mackerel; the lenguado (sole); the anchovy; the prawn; the bonito (striped tunny); the congrio and the merluza. The merluza is the most common and is rich in vitamins A and D, but both the corvina and the pescadilla find a ready market with the cheaper trade. The blue fish and anchovy

are the fish used most generally for canning purposes, although good quantities are also sold in the fresh state. The sea catch also includes the lemon fish, the brotola, the sea bream and the flounder.

Commercial Shark Fishing Started in Recent Years

Shark fishing and the processing of shark really got under way commercially in Argentina in early 1945. The foreign demand for shark liver oil, so rich in vitamin A, gave a great impetus to this industry. Some varieties of Argentine sharks, especially the cazon, have extremely high vitamin content, their only commercial superior being the soupfin, which is caught off the coast of California. According to official statistics, the Argentine shark catch rose from 7·5 tons in 1935 to more than 7,000 tons in 1944.

Shark fishing is carried out in Argentina along the Atlantic coast, from Mar del Plata to the bay of San Julian, with its headquarters located at Mar del Plata. Two companies began working in Puerto Rawson in 1944, establishing plants there for the extraction of oil and the curing of shark meat. By 1945, four additional companies had initiated fishing activities there.

In Mar del Plata, there are some 24 factories processing shark products and by-products, 15 of these being engaged in extracting shark liver oil. During 1944, there were 150 launches engaged in fishing from this centre, including several 40-ton fishing smacks.

In addition to the oil extracted from the liver, the shark is used in its entirety, the meat, hide, fins and by-products (glue and gelatin) all having great commercial value. Shark meat, salted and dried, is canned as bacalao (cod), or converted into fish meal. The hide provides an excellent raw material for the shoe, handbag, belt, etc., industries.

The chief importer of Argentine shark liver oil is the United States, with purchases amounting to 250 tons in 1945. Shark liver oil is also exported in lesser quantities to Uruguay, Chile, Venezuela and Brazil.

The whaling industry in the Argentine Republic goes back to the beginning of the present century and there is only one firm engaged at present in whaling activities. All operations are carried out in Antarctic waters and the stations for processing the whales and extracting the oil are located on the island of South Georgia, near which the whales gather during the hunting season, which lasts from October 15 to April 15. The whaling company, which began operations with sailing vessels and hand harpoons, has progressed to large tankers and power harpoons. At present, the fleet consists of two tankers of 7,000 and 9,000 tons respectively for the transport of the oil from South Georgia to this market. The 9,000-tonner is also fitted to accommodate over 300 men to and from the island. The company has eleven catchers of approximately 300 tons each, which hunt the whales and bring them to the factory in South Georgia. In addition to the extraction of oil, the factory carries out experiments in by-products, such as the making of meat extracts, the processing of glands, etc. The island possesses a floating dock and a complete marine repair and machine shop.

The annual catch for the last two years has been between 9,000 and 10,000 tons. At present a floating factory of 32,000 tons is being built in Belfast. Two 10,000-ton units are being built in the Victoria shipyards in Canada for general fleetwork.

Consumption of fish in Argentina, estimated on an edible basis, was 76,446,000 pounds annually for the period 1937-42. The per capita consumption on the same basis was 5·7 pounds. In 1942, however, the per capita consumption decreased to 4·6 pounds, which was due to the sharp decrease in imports and to the relatively large exports.

Commodity Comments

By Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

Foods and Related Commodities

Pacific Coast Canned Salmon Pack.—The Pacific Coast canned salmon pack on August 28, 1948, as compared with that of last year was:

	1948	1947
	Cases	
Sockeye	252,059	258,124
Springs	13,414	7,694½
Steelheads	4,084	2,339½
Bluebacks	19,288	4,525
Coho	105,454	79,593
Pinks	274,534	268,403½
Chums	131,744	164,004
Total	800,577	784,683½

Catch of Inland Fisheries.—In Manitoba, the catch of all fish during June and July, 1948, amounted to 2,804,800 pounds, valued at $341,415. Pickerel, 1,244,400 pounds, valued at $155,781, was the leading species caught, followed by whitefish 835,100 pounds, valued at $148,313. All of the catch was marketed in the fresh round state.

In Ontario, the total catch for the fisheries of the province for the months of April, May and June, 1948, together with a preliminary report for July, amounted to 8,808,500 pounds valued at $1,582,646. Whitefish was the leading species (1,626,800 pounds valued at $392,316), followed by yellow pickerel (1,134,300 pounds valued at $266,369), and blue pickerel (1,085,800 pounds valued at $209,579).

No information is available on the disposition of the catch, but most of the Ontario catch is usually sold in the fresh form.

In New Brunswick, the catch of all species in the inland fisheries of the province for July totalled 21,250 pounds valued at $7,084. Salmon was the chief species caught (14,400 pounds valued at $5,967), followed by sturgeon (1,500 pounds valued at $350).

All landings are reported as being disposed of in the fresh round state.

Imports of Codfish into Brazil.—The authorities in Brazil have decided to grant licences for the importation of codfish from hard-currency countries. Each of the traditional importers will be allowed to import the same quantities as his average imports from the same origin in the basic 1946-47 period. This is an important concession and should allow Canada to maintain trade approximately on the same basis as in the past few years.

Exports of Frozen Fish to British Guiana. — The Import Control Authorities in British Guiana have advised that quotas for frozen fish from Canada have been established, together with the maximum ceiling prices, which have been fixed c.i.f. Georgetown in British West Indian currency.

Quota-holders in British Guiana have been notified that applications for import licences will be considered immediately and that the ceiling prices c.i.f. Georgetown are as follows: fresh cod, 16·8 cents per pound; fresh sole, 15·5 per pound; fresh herrings, 14·1 cents per pound; "kippers", 20 cents per pair.

Monthly Fish Bulletin Available—Trade News, published monthly by the Department of Fisheries, contains information of interest to exporters, much of this being obtained from Canadian Trade Commissioners. Special reports from trade commissioners on markets for Canadian fish are also published in *Foreign Trade.* Exporters interested in obtaining copies of *Trade News* should communicate with the Director of Information, Department of Fisheries.

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals

South African Storage Battery Specifications.—The South African Bureau of Standards announces the issue of a specification for storage batteries for use in motor vehicles. The specification, which was framed at the request of the South African Battery Manufacturers' Association, applies to six-volt storage batteries of 9-17 plates. It covers rating and performance as well as design and construction of cases and internal components, labelling and marking tests and testing methods, and recommendations for the guidance of purchases when calling for tenders.

Manufacturers whose batteries comply with the specification may apply for permission to use the Bureau's standardization mark on their products. The specification is obtainable at 5s. per copy, post free, from the South African Bureau of Standards, Private Bag 191, Pretoria.

Textiles, Leather and Rubber

Lightweight Woollens for Colombia.—Although present Colombian import restrictions reduce the volume of business in these lines to comparatively small proportions, it would appear that there are still worthwhile opportunities for lightweight woollens if competitive with American offerings.

Due to its cool year-round climate, Bogotá itself has the great bulk of the country's requirements for such goods, of which there is still only a very small volume of production.

Hosiery for Singapore.—Import licences may be obtained for a few hundred dozen of circular and full-fashioned nylon and rayon hosiery. It is suggested that interested firms communicate with the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Singapore for further details.

Wood and Paper

World Value of Forest Products Output High.—Statistics on forest products, prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, indicate that the 1946 production of roundwood, before conversion into semi-finished or finished products, had a value of about U.S.$7,100 million. After conversion into primary forest products, such as lumber, plywood, crossties, poles, fuelwood, and wood pulp, the value was approximately $14,000 million. The relative importance of forest output is shown by the fact that world primary production of coal was valued at U.S.$3,785 million in 1946; crude steel at $3,715 million; all grains at $30,000 million; milk at $10,000 million; and all fibres at $5,500 million. Of these basic products, only grains had a value higher than that of forest products.

Forest products constitute one of the most important items of international trade. For example, 1946 export values are: softwood lumber valued at U.S.$276 million, hardwood lumber at $41 million, woodpulp at $324 million, newsprint at $322 million, and other paper at $293 million. The total value of reported exports was $1,603 million. Exports originating in Europe represented 43 per cent of this total, and those from North America, 54 per cent.

The 1946 estimated world wood output, though 5 per cent higher than the 1945 total, was 6 per cent less than the estimated 1937 figure of about 1,500 million cubic metres in 1937. Postwar recovery has been hampered by the difficulty of obtaining materials and by currency exchange problems.

Overall Paper and Board Supply Position in United States.—According to *Industry Report, Pulp and Paper,* for July, published by the United States Department of Commerce, overall paper and board demands have levelled off. While not every problem has been solved, the industry can again turn to long-range considerations. Among the major problems remaining is that of market wood pulp which, while available from overseas sources, is too highly priced for many pulp purchasing paper mills.

Price and Competition of Paper in United States.—In the August Semi-Annual Review of the same publication, it was noted that the general price level of paper has remained relatively staple during the past few weeks. There are indications that even, in view of competition, most mills have seen fit to reduce production time rather than cut prices in order to obtain greater volume.

Increased World Carryover of Raw Cotton Forecast This Year

Replaces trend of decreasing carryover position of past few years—Report issued by International Cotton Advisory Committee indicates world stocks at 18 million bales at present, with output for present year estimated at 25 million bales.

(All quantities refer to bales of 478 pounds net weight, except in the case of the United States, where they refer to running bales.)

WASHINGTON, September 7, 1948.—(FTS)—Prospects for an increase in the carryover of raw cotton are forecast in the "September Commentary on the World Cotton Situation", issued by the executive secretary of the International Cotton Advisory Committee in Washington on September 1. This is a major change in the world cotton situation, replacing the trend in the past few years of a decrease in the carryover position.

At the close of the crop year 1948, world stocks of cotton were reported at 18,000,000 bales, while production for the coming year was estimated at 25,000,000 bales, thus giving a world supply of 43,000,000 bales. Consumption of cotton in the coming year is anticipated to be 29,000,000 bales. On this basis, stocks will amount to 14,300,000 bales.

All Major Producing Countries Indicate Increased Output

All major producing countries indicate an increase in the production of cotton this year, with the result that total production may run between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 bales. The United States' crop is expected to increase by over 3,000,000 bales, while the crop in Egypt will be up at least 20 per cent, from 1,320,000 bales in 1947-48 to 1,600,000 bales this year.

It is reported that, while prices have declined, they are higher than those prevailing last year. In the United States, prices are very close to the support price level. It is expected that the United States Government will hold a large volume of the cotton crop by the end of this year.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Bizonia Authorizes the Import of Foreign Publications

The Joint Export-Import Agency, U.S./U.K. Zones, have authorized all types of reputable business firms, businessmen, professional men, chambers of commerce and trade associations, land ministries, libraries and scientific institutions to buy and import the following types of foreign publications: trade books, newspapers and periodicals; economic books, newspapers and periodicals; scientific books, newspapers and periodicals.

Expiry Date Set by British Guiana for Import Licences

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, September 3, 1948.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies and Prices in British Guiana notified importers on August 31, 1948, that, unless arranged to the contrary, import licences would be issued with an expiry date seven months after the date of issue. A ship's bill of lading, a railway or road freight note will be accepted as proof that goods have been shipped before the expiry date of a licence.

British Guiana Issues Import Control Notices

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, September 7, 1948.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies and Prices in British Guiana notified importers on August 26, 1948, that a small quota of types of hosiery not yet obtainable in the United Kingdom and her colonies could be imported from hard-currency sources for the second half of 1948.

Importers of cotton piece-goods were informed on September 2 that the unallocated balance of the 1948 quota for such goods from Canada and the United States will be issued at a ceiling price of 40 cents per linear yard.

As regards frozen fish, the controller advised quota holders on September 4 that quotas had been established for imports from Canada, and that applications for import licences would be received immediately. The following ceiling prices have been fixed c.i.f. Georgetown: Fresh cod, 16·8 cents per pound; fresh sole, 15·5 cents per pound; fresh herrings, 14·1 cents per pound; kippers, 20 cents per pair.

Exchange Control Regulations Revised by Hong Kong

Hong Kong, August 18, 1948.—(FTS)—Hong Kong has revised her exchange control regulations, whereby United States dollar proceeds from the export sale of goods, other than "China products", must be surrendered *in toto* to the Hong Kong Exchange Controller. Furthermore, all exchange resulting from the sale of "China products", except United States dollars, must be similarly surrendered. "China products" are defined as commodities originating in Hong Kong, Macao, China or Korea. An undertaking to surrender proceeds is made a prerequisite condition to the issuance of an export licence.

The exception in the case of gold dollar proceeds is modified in the case of four commodities. Wood-oil, tin of China origin and silver bullion export clearance requires a pre-export undertaking by the exporter to surrender 25 per cent of the United States dollar proceeds at official rate to the exchange controller, but the remaining 75 per cent remains as "free dollars".

In the case of the fourth commodity, prepared ginger in barrels or jars, the original ruling as of July 30, effective August 3, required 100

per cent surrender of United-States dollar proceeds, but this was modified on August 10 to require 50 per cent surrender of the United States dollar proceeds f.o.b. with the residual 50 per cent becoming "free dollars".

China Will Enforce Marking Regulations

Shanghai, August 28, 1948.—(FTS)—The Commissioner of Customs, on August 26, 1948, announced that the regulations governing the marking and numbering of all cargoes arriving in China from abroad, as given in Customs Notification No. 1527 of July 6, 1936, will be strictly enforced from December 1, 1948. The regulations require, among other things, the marks and numbers on the packing of import cargo to be either indelibly painted, stencilled, stamped or burnt and under no circumstances should the marking be done by brushing with ink only. Any cargo whose marks are found to be incompatible with the regulations shall be subjected to re-marking under Customs supervision on payment of the usual fee. Copies of the marking regulations may be obtained on application to the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

New Zealand Extends Validity of 1948 Import Licences

Wellington, September 1, 1948.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Government has decided that 1948 import licences will be valid until February 28, 1949. This decision has been made in order to avoid a congestion of shipping and cargo at ports, resulting from endeavours being made to ship as great a quantity of goods as possible to arrive in time for admission under import licences which expire at the end of the year.

The Government has also announced that the 1949 licensing schedule is at present under examination and will be released as soon as practicable.

The 1949 licences will relate to the period from January 1, 1949, to December 31, 1949, but they would also be available for the entry of goods imported up to February 28, 1950.

Danish Industrial Exports Large in June

Danish industrial exports in June were considerably larger than in the preceding months, being 93,600,000 kr., compared with 67,600,000 kr. in May; in June, 1947, exports of industrial commodities totalled 75,500,000 kr. (*Danish Information Office.*)

Data for Exporters Compiled

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following trade associations in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kentville—Board of Trade.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—H. W. Brighton, Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

T. Grant Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, will commence a tour of Canada on September 7, visiting those sections of the country interested in trade with his area, which includes the Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Winnipeg—September 28.
Saskatoon—September 30.
Edmonton—October 1.
Vancouver—October 4-9.
Victoria—October 6.
Regina—October 11.
Ottawa—October 14-16.
Fredericton—October 18-19.
Saint John—October 20-21.
Kentville—October 22-23.
Halifax—October 25-26.
Charlottetown—October 28.
Moncton—October 29.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary for Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, for the last five years, is continuing his tour of Canada, during which he will discuss with businessmen the development of trade between this country and Newfoundland. On conclusion of his present tour, Mr. Britton will sail on October 27 for Tokyo, to which he has been posted as special representative.

Kitchener—September 27-28.
Toronto—September 29-October 12.
Winnipeg—October 14.
Regina—October 15.
Vancouver, Victoria—October 18-23.

Only Half of Netherlands Imports Covered by Exports

The Netherlands trade deficit for the first half of 1948 amounted to 1,181.400,000 guilders, with imports amounting to 2,359,400,000 guilders and exports totalling 1,178,000,000 guilders. The trade deficit for the corresponding period of 1947 was 1,195,900,000 guilders, with imports totalling 1,936.500,000 guilders and exports, 740,600,000 guilders. These figures do not include diamonds. Thus in the first half of 1948, about fifty per cent of the Netherlands imports were covered by exports, compared to 38 per cent in the corresponding period of 1947. (*Netherlands Trade and Industry.*)

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings, such as destination, port of departure, loading date, name of ship and operator, is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available and subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press, particularly as this relates to the loading date and name of vessel.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, due to the fact that on certain routes information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the steamer that will be placed on a berth for the destination shown. The name of the probable operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further particulars from the operator or agent indicated.

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.
†Calls at Quebec about two days later.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden—			
Port Aden	October 7–11	*Phrontis*	Cunard Donaldson
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	Sept. 29–Oct. 10	*Duke of Athens*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	October 12–24	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	October 21–25	*Shelburne County*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques	October 25	*Morgenster*	Shipping Limited
Lourenço Marques	Oct. 29–Nov. 10	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	November 20–25	*Digby County*	March Shipping
Beira	October 12–24	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques	October 2	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
Beira	October 30	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa			
Africa-South—	Sept. 29–Oct. 10	*Duke of Athens*	Elder Dempster
Cape Town	October 2	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
Port Elizabeth	October 12–24	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
East London	October 21–25	*Shelburne County*	March Shipping
Durban	October 25	*Morgenster*	Shipping Limited
	Oct. 29–Nov. 10	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
	October 30	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
	November 20–25	*Digby County*	March Shipping
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	October 1–4	*Mormacstar*	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires	October 2–6	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires	October 11–15	†*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires	October 26–27	*Mormacsurf*	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane			
Sydney			
Geelong	October 2–8	*Ottawa Valley*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne			
Adelaide			

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Australia—Con.			
Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Geelong, Melbourne, Adelaide	November 15–20	*Stugard*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney, Geelong, Freemantle, Melbourne	October 17–21	*Port Albany*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgian Congo—			
Matadi	November 20–25	*Digby County*	March Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp	September 24–29	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	September 27–30	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Antwerp	Sept. 27–Oct. 4	*Westralia*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	October 1–5	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	October 2	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	October 7–12	*Anatina*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	October 8	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	October 8–15	*Beckenham*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	October 9	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Antwerp	October 15–20	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	October 20	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	November 2–7	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	November 5–10	†*Scin*	Furness Withy
Antwerp	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Furness Withy
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Recife	October 1–4	*Mormacstar*	Montreal Shipping
Rio de Janeiro	October 2–6	*Bourio*	Cunard Donaldson
Santos	October 11–15	†*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Santos	October 26–27	*Mormacsurf*	Montreal Shipping
British Honduras—			
Belize	October 10–14	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Canal Zone—			
Cristobal	October 10–14	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo	October 1–5	*Riverside*	March Shipping
Colombo	October 1–5	*Hendon Hall*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	September 25–30	*Islandside*	March Shipping
Shanghai	October 15–25	*Seaside*	March Shipping
Shanghai	October 18–20	*Rhexenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	Sept. 30–Oct 4	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	October 4–8	*Brush*	Swedish American
Barranquilla	October 12–16	*Polykarp*	Swedish American
Barranquilla	October 18–21	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	Oct. 30–Nov. 4	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	November 1–3	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Cuba—			
Havana	Sept. 29–Oct. 4	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
Havana	October 20–23	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Santiago	November 20–25"	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	September 27–30	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Copenhagen	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Copenhagen	November 10–12	*Erland*	Swedish American
Copenhagen	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	Sept. 30–Oct. 4	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo	Oct. 30–Nov. 4	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Alexandria	October 7–11	*Phrontis*	Cunard Donaldson
Port Said	November 3–7	*Amsteldijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Suez	November 17–21	*Soestdijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Alexandria	October 1–5	*Hendon Hall*	McLean Kennedy
Eire—			
Dublin	September 25–30	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
Dublin	October 5–9	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Finland—			
Helsinki	September 27–30	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Helsinki	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Helsinki	November 10–12	*Erland*	Swedish American
Helsinki	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	September 24–29	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	September 27–30	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Le Havre	October 1–5	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Le Havre	October 15–20	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	November 5–10	†*Sein*	Furness Withy
Le Havre	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
Marseilles	October 9–15	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
Marseilles	November 5–12	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg	Sept. 27–Oct. 4	*Westralia*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	October 7–12	*Anatina*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	October 8–15	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	November 2–7	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Breman	September 27–30	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Hamburg	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
Guatemala—			
Puerto Barrios	October 10–14	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	Sept. 30–Oct. 4	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Port au Prince	Oct. 30–Nov. 4	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	September 25–30	*Islandside*	March Shipping
	October 15–25	*Seaside*	March Shipping
	October 18–20	*Rhexenor*	Cunard Donaldson
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta	Sept. 20–Oct. 3	*Hendon Hall*	McLean Kennedy
	October 15–24	*Catrine*	McLean Kennedy
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta	October 1–5	*Riverside*	March Shipping
Italy—			
Naples	Sept. 25–Oct. 1	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Genoa	Sept. 25–Oct. 1	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
West Coast Ports	October 9–15	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
	November 5–12	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Malaya—			
Penang	Early October	*Steel Director*	Isthmian Steamships
Port Swettenham	October 7–11	*Phrontis*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 3–7	*Amsteldijk*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 17–21	*Soestdijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	Sept. 25–Oct. 1	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
	Sept. 25–Oct. 1	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz	Sept. 29–Oct. 4	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
Veracruz	October 20–23	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Veracruz	November 20–25	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam	September 24–29	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	September 27–30	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
	Sept. 27–Oct. 4	*Westralia*	Montreal Shipping
	October 1–5	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	October 2	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	October 7–12	*Anatina*	Montreal Shipping
	October 8	*Prins Willem Van Oranje*	Shipping Limited
	October 8–15	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	October 9	*Prins Johan Willem Frisco*	Shipping Limited
	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
	October 15–20	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
	October 20	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
	November 2–7	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	Early October	*Steel Director*	Isthmian Steamships
Soerabaya	October 7–11	*Phrontis*	Cunard Donaldson
Samarang	November 3–7	*Amsteldijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Cheribon			
	October 7–11	*Phrontis*	Cunard Donaldson
Balawan-Deli	November 3–7	*Amsteldijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Balawan-Deli	November 17–21	*Soestdijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Balawan-Deli			
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao	October 4–8	*Brush*	Swedish American
Curaçao	October 12–16	*Polykarp*	Swedish American
Curaçao	October 18–21	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Curaçao	November 1–3	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Curaçao			
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	September 27–30	*Blue Seal*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	October 1–2	*Dione*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	October 2–5	*Wellington Kent*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	October 15–18	*Blue Seal*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	October 16–19	*Wellington Kent*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	October 29–30	*Dione*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	Oct. 30–Nov. 2	*Wellington Kent*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	November 26–29	*Dione*	Shaw Steamships
New Zealand—			
Auckland	September 21–28	*City of Sydney*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington			
Lyttleton	November 11–17	*Kent*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Dunedin			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	October 1–4	*Torr Head*	McLean Kenredy
Belfast	October 9–13	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo	September 27–30	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Kristiansand	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Stavanger	November 10–12	*Erland*	Swedish American
Bergen	November 12–19	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Palestine—			
Tel-Aviv, Haifa	September 25–30	*A Ship*	Shipping Limited
Philippines—			
Manila	October 18–20	*Rhexenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Poland—			
Gdynia	September 27–30	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Gdynia	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Gdynia	November 10–12	*Erland*	Swedish American
Gdynia	November 12–19	*Sparrcholm*	Swedish American
Portugal—			
Lisbon	Sept. 25–Oct. 1	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
St. Pierre et Miquelon	October 2–5	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
	October 16–19	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
	Oct. 30–Nov. 2	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
Siam—			
Bangkok	Early October	*Steel Director*	Isthmian Steamships
Singapore—	September 22–26	*Telemachus*	Cunard Donaldson
	October 1–5	*Riverside*	March Shipping
	Early October	*Steel Director*	Isthmian Steamships
	October 7–11	*Phrontis*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 3–7	*Amsteldijk*	Cunard Donaldson
	November 17–21	*Soesdijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	September 27–30	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Malmo	October 12–19	*Danaholm*	Swedish American
Stockholm	November 10–12	*Erland*	Swedish American
	November 12–19	*Sparrcholm*	Swedish American
Syria—			
Beirut	October 1–5	*Riverside*	March Shipping
Trieste	Sept. 25–Oct. 1	*Mont Rolland*	March Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	October 11–18	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	October 18–25	*Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
Bristol	September 27–30	*New York City*	Furness Withy
Bristol	October 11–14	*Boston City*	Furness Withy
Glasgow	October 11–18	*Lismoria*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	October 23–30	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	October 4–7	*Marengo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Leith	October 1–6	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	September 25–30	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	Sept. 26–Oct. 1	*Beaverburn*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	October 1–4	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	October 2	*Empress of France* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	October 2–6	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	October 5–9	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	October 9–13	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	October 11–18	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	October 16	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	Oct. 25–Nov. 1	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	October 1–7	*Sibley Park*	Cunard Donaldson
London	October 11–17	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	October 22–29	*Fort Cadotte*	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester	Sept. 29–Oct. 2	*Manchester Port* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	October 6–9	*Manchester Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	October 13–16	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	October 20–23	*Manchester Regiment* (r)	Furness Withy

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom			
Con			
Newcastle	October 1–6	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Swansea	September 27–30	*New York City*	Furness Withy
Swansea	October 11–14	*Boston City*	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	October 1–4	*Mormacstar*	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo	October 2–6	*Bowrio*	Cunard Donaldson
Montevideo	October 11–15	†*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Montevideo	October 26–27	*Mormacsurf*	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Puerto Cabello	Oct. 30–Nov. 4	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira	October 4–8	*Brush*	Swedish American
Puerto Cabello	October 12–16	*Polykarp*	Swedish American
Maracaibo	November 1–5	*Laholm*	Swedish American
La Guaira	Sept. 30–Oct. 4	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo	October 18–27	†*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies—			
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	Sept. 28–Oct. 7	**Alcoa Puritan*	Alcoa Steamships
	October 1–7	**Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
	October 12–21	**Alcoa Pennant* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	Oct. 26–Nov. 4	**Alcoa Pegasus*	Alcoa Steamships
	November 9–19	**Alcoa Pointer*	Alcoa Steamships
Puerto Rico	October 4–8	*Brush*	Swedish American
	October 12–16	*Polykarp*	Swedish American
	November 1–3	*Laholm*	Swedish American
Bahamas	October 1	*Canadian Leader*	Canadian National
Jamaica	October 8	*Canadian Conqueror*	Canadian National
Jamaica	Sept. 29–Oct. 4	*Sparreholm*	Swedish American
	October 20–23	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	November 20–25	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American

Departures from Quebec

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
London	September 24–30	*Samaria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	October 10–14	*Scythia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	November 1–4	*Samaria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	November 14–18	*Scythia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago	October 2–6	*Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black

Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	Sept. 28–Oct. 1	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
St. John's	Sept. 29–Oct. 1	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	October 3–4	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	October 4–5	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	October 5–8	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
St. John's	October 10–15	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
St. John's	October 15–16	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	October 19–21	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	October 22–25	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
St. John's	October 24–29	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
St. John's	October 26–27	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	November 10–15	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Corner Brook	Sept. 29–Oct. 1	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
Corner Brook	October 12–14	*Mary Sweeney*	Newfoundland Canada
St. Pierre et Miquelon	October 3–4	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
	October 4–5	*Atlantic Charter*	Montreal
	October 15–16	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
	October 26–27	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	October 10–15	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	October 24–29	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	November 10–15	*Newfoundland*	Furness Withy
Southampton	October 7	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	October 28	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	November 18	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies—			
Bermuda	October 5–8	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
	October 12–15	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
	October 28–30	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
Jamaica	October 2–6	*Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	October 8–15	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	October 22–29	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	October 11–12	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	November 11–12	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	October 11–12	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo	November 11–12	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	October 11–12	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
Port au Prince	November 11–12	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
United Kingdom—			
Manchester	October 20–25	*Manchester Division* (r)	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Puerto Cabello	October 11–12	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals
	November 11–12	*A Ship*	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques..	Sept. 16–Oct. 5	*Lake Minnewanka*	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques..	October 21	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	Sept. 16–Oct. 5	*Lake Minnewanka*	North Pacific
Port Elizabeth.....	Sept. 20–Oct. 5	*Vedby*	North Pacific
East London.....	October 21	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Durban.....			
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	October 29	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Hobart.....	October 25	*Waitomo*	Canadian Australasian
Melbourne.....			
Sydney.....			
Sydney.....	November 13	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Sydney.....	Mid-October	*Boolongena*	Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	October 5	*Argentina*	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp.....	October 21	*Saint Bertrand*	Empire Shipping
Antwerp.....	October 27	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	October 10	*Manx Navigator*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo.....	October 15–16	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Colombo.....	October 18	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Valparaiso.....	October 29	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai.....	Mid-October	*Yarrawonga*	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar.....			
Shanghai.....	October 1–2	*Island Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Tsingtao.....			
Taku Bar.....			
Shanghai.....	October 8–9	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	October 20	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
Cook Islands—			
Raratonga.....	October 25	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Egypt—			
Alexandria.....	Sept. 26–Oct. 11	*Lake Pennask*	Canada Shipping
Fiji—			
Suva.....	November 13	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
France—			
Le Havre.....	October 21	*Saint Bertrand*	Empire Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	Early October	*Sapho*	Empire Shipping
Hawaii—			
Honolulu.....	November 13	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Hong Kong.....	October 1–2	*Island Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
	October 8–9	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
	October 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay, Calcutta	October 18	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta, Madras	October 15–16	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Bombay, Karachi	October 10	*Manx Navigator*	American Mail Line
Italy—			
Genoa	Early October	*Sapho*	Dingwall Cotts
Japan—			
Yokohama	October 1–2	*Island Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Yokohama	October 8–9	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
Malaya—			
Penang, Port Swettenham	October 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam, Amsterdam	October 21	*Saint Bertrand*	Empire Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	October 10	*Manx Navigator*	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya	October 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Wellington	October 25	*Waitomo*	Canadian Australasian
Auckland, Lyttelton, Dunedin	October 30	*Waitemata*	Canadain Australasian
Auckland	November 13	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Palestine—			
Tel-Aviv, Haifa	Early October	*Sapho*	Empire Shipping
Persian Gulf	October 10	*Manx Navigator*	Dingwall Cotts
Philippines—			
Manila, Iloilo, Cebu	October 1–2	*Island Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
	October 8–9	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
	October 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
	October 15–16	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Manila	October 10	*Manx Navigator*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	October 18	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	Mid-October	*Yarrawonga*	Empire Shipping
Singapore	October 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
	October 15–16	*Washington Mail* (r)	American Mail Line
Society Islands—			
Papeete	October 25	*Waitomo*	Canadian Australasian
Sweden—			
Stockholm	October 5	*Argentina* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Gothenburg	October 27	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Taiwan	October 8–9	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool, Manchester	November 19	*Pacific Unity*	Furness Withy
	November 30	*Pacific Shipper*	Furness Withy
London	Sept. 26–Oct. 11	*Lake Winnipeg*	Anglo Canadian
London	October 5	*Argentina* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	October 27	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Uruguay— Montevideo.....	October 29	*Ravnanger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela— Puerto Cabello..... La Guaira..... Maracaibo.....	October 20	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping

Industrial Inquiries

Firms in foreign countries consider Canada as a possible market for their products, some of which may be manufactured here for domestic consumption and for export. The following inquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, which is in a position to furnish information concerning the company concerned and its product. In submitting requests for further details, the file number should be quoted.

Jute Bag Repair—A South African inventor has produced and patented a textile adhesive for use in the repair of jute and other types of bags. He desires to contact a Canadian company capable of producing and distributing this product known as "Textasive". (File 5-164.)

Ordinary and Safety Washers—A Swiss firm desires to contact a Canadian manufacturer with the object of arranging for the production of patented ordinary and safety washers. The Swiss firm is prepared to transfer licences and manufacturing rights, and to supply automatic presses as well as all technical documentation. (File 5-102.)

Building Block—A French inventor has patented a building block of new design which he desires to have produced in Canada under royalty or licence arrangements. The novel elements are hollow, so that they all open into one another in the vertical and horizontal directions and therefore form a double-sided wall with a continuous air space between. (File 5-95.)

Concentrated Food—A Danish chemist has developed a formula for the processing of a high vitamin food concentrate known as "Spinolac", and desires to interest a Canadian food processor in the production and sale of this product under royalty or licence arrangements. (File 5-125.)

Large Number of Food Parcels Received in Great Britain

London, September 8, 1948.—(FTS)—Fourteen million food parcels were received in Great Britain during the past year, according to an estimate of the Post Office, 85 per cent of these being gift food parcels. Approximately 2,500,000 parcels were received from Canada, 3,750,000 from the United States, 3,250,000 from Australia, 1,500,000 from South Africa and 1,000,000 from New Zealand. This is exclusive of schemes such as that in force in New South Wales, whereby food is sent to this country in bulk shipments and made up into parcels for posting on arrival in the United Kingdom.

There are only a few restrictions on the entry of gift parcels into the United Kingdom. They must contain only bona fide unsolicited gifts and must be clearly marked as gifts. They may weigh up to 22 pounds gross and the contents are subject to customs duty and/or purchase tax. However, for the present, gift food parcels are admitted without customs charge, provided they contain foodstuffs only and no other goods.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 13	Nominal Quotations Sept. 20
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2085	·2075
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzerio	....	·0544	·0544
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5714	·5714
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Eire	Pound	...	4·0300	4·0300
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0046	·0046
		Free	.0032	.0032
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0079	·0079
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Malaya	Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Mexico	Peso	....	.....	.....
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands East Indies	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands West Indies	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	....	3·2402	4·0300
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Palestine	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·5000	·5000
Portugal	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Siam	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Spain	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Turkey	Pound	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5618	·5618
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

The work of the Service is co-ordinated by an executive committee, of which the undernoted directors are members, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce is chairman.

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—

Asia, G. S. Hall (5249)

British Commonwealth, (4404)

Europe, R. T. Young (4404); R. W. Rosenthal (7641); K. Nyenhuis (4404)

Latin America, A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—H. W. Brighton, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Agricultural Officer, T. N. Beaupré (6800)

Export Division

Acting Director, G. A Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foods Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
Dairy and poultry products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella (7385)
Livestock and animal products, D. G. W. Douglas (5859)
Plants and products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Agricultural equipment, J. D. Moorman (7168)
Automotive equipment and vehicles, J. J. Kealey (7168)
Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
Electrical machinery and equipment, A. S. MacRae (7060)
Iron and steel products, L. G. Dornan (7060)
Machinery and industrial equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
Leather, rubber and products, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)
Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley (3004)

Wood and Paper Section—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4863)
Paper and products, E. Clarke and N. R. Chappell (6974)
Wood and products, G. H. Rochester (4863) and J. C. Dunn (4863)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
General manufactured products, R. J. Handy (5666)
General products, W. H. Grant (3209)
Consumer metal products, E. L. Smith (5666)
Miscellaneous manufactured products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Exporters' Directory—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Export Permit Branch—Chief, W. F. Bull (6748); Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory—Concluded

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Raw Materials Section—Chief, C. F. McGinnis (7163)
Coal, iron and steel (6905)
Drugs, chemicals and non-metallic minerals, P. E. Jensen (6958)
Fibres and textiles, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
Food and groceries, E. B. Paget (4161)
Hides, skins, leather and rubber, F. T. Carten (4965)
Oils and fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)
Tin, antimony and other non-ferrous metals (4965)

Manufactured Goods Section—Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)
G. C. Clarke (3873) and G. W. Rahm (6958)

Trade Services Section—Chief, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Commodity research and trade statistics (6905)
Foreign export controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
Trade services directory (6905)

Importers' Directory (5823)

General Information (7953)

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

Director, H. R. Kemp (5151 and 7696)

Treaty Research Section—Acting Chief, A. L. Neal (7696 and 5151)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)
United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)
British Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)
Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)
Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (7886)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, W. J. Fisher (6236)

Publicity Division

Director B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

Advertising and News Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6588)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-seven countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service, in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible
Algeria	Paris
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Barbados	Port of Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Santiago, Chile
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo
British Guiana	Port of Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Bogotá, Colombia
Canary Islands	Lisbon
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo, Egypt
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo, Norway
Dominican Republic	Havana ,Cuba
Ecuador	Lima, Peru
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpool
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federation of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington, New Zealand
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Equatorial Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port of Spain
French Indo-China	Hong Kong
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port of Spain
Gambia	London
Gibraltar	Lisbon
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana, Cuba
Hawaii	Los Angeles
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	Glasgow
India	New Delhi and Bombay
Iran (Persia)	Cairo
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Kenya	Johannesburg

Country	Post Responsible
Leeward Islands	Port of Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxembourg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Madeira	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands East Indies	Singapore
Netherlands Guiana	Port of Spain
Netherlands West Indies	Caracas, Venezuela
Newfoundland	St. John's
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Palestine	Cairo
Panama	Bogotá, Colombia
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Hong Kong
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese East Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana, Cuba
Sarawak	Singapore
Scotland	Glasgow
Siam	Singapore
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Lisbon
Spanish Morocco	Lisbon
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Cairo
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tasmania	Melbourne
Trinidad	Port of Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Athens
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles
United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington, New Zealand
Windward Islands	Port of Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—*Canadian*, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Sydney—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), City Mutual Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropòle, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. Maguire, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—Office of the Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion. Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative, Canadian Consulate, Economic Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse, Frankfurt am Main, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 114.

Bombay—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Italy

Rome—A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.
Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—R. V. N. Gordon, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.
Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.
Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.
Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.
Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

South Africa

ohannesburg—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.
Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

'ape Town—S. G. TREGASKES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

'tockholm—F. H. PALMER, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

'erne — YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

'ort-of-Spain—A. W. EVANS, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

United Kingdom

ondon—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

ondon—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

Washington— J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. PATERSON, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Detroit—J. H. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—HARRY A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canad

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, present in Canada, is published as a special service to the commercial community. It is request that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Edit *Foreign Trade.*

Argentina—Representative of the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, 31 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8693.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Office of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, 24 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6717.

Belgium—Jean Querton, Consul-General, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

Bolivia—Emilio Diaz Romero, Consul-General, Room 205, 1434 St. Catharine Street West, Montreal.

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 400 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, Room 49, 46 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1486.

British West Indies and British Guiana—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

Chile—First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.

Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.

China—Commercial matters in Canada are handled by the Chinese Consulates General in Vancouver, B.C., and Toronto, Ont.; also by the Chinese Consulate in Winnipeg, Man.

Colombia—Jorge Castaño Castillo, Consul-General, 3757 Wilson Avenue, Montreal 28.

Cuba—Dr. Guy Pérez Cisneros, Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

Czechoslovakia — Dr. Miroslav Mareš, Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1545.

Denmark—Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

Ecuador—Camilo J. Andrade, Consul-General, Room 917, 1410 Stanley Street Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8473.

France—Bernard Lechartier, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street Ottawa. Telephone 3-5681.

Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.

Greece — Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110 Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.

Haiti—Philippe Contave, Consul-General Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa Telephone—2-1272.

India—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

Ireland—Eamonn L. Kennedy, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

Italy—Dr. P. F. Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Legation, 133 Spark Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-3630.

Lebanon—Maurice J. Tabet, Consul, Consulate of Lebanon, 200 Metcalfe Street Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.

Mexico—Consul-General, Room 507, 141 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 2502.

Netherlands—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa Telephone—5-7241.

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 4104.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

Norway—Knut Orre, First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.

Peru—Francisco Pardo de Zela, Commercial Attaché, Peruvian Embassy, 36 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-0626.

Poland — T. Wiewiórowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Telephones—2-4076 and 2-3233.

Portugal—Dr. Vasco V. Garin, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BElair 1607.

Sweden—Carl-Henric Nauckhoff, Second Secretary, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

Switzerland—Walter E. A. Jaeggi, Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1837.

Dr. Frédéric Kaestli, Consul-General, Room 1521, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 1878.

I. Sembinelli, Vice-Consul, Room 215, 159 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 4097.

Turkey—Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy. Room 560, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—3-4701.

Union of South Africa—J. H. Brand, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—N. S. Skvortsov, Representative of the Commercial Counsellor, Soviet Embassy, 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4341.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland — R. K. Jopson, O.B.E., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

A. R. Bruce, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

P. S. Young, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—9-3153.

H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PAcific 4644.

United States of America—Homer S. Fox, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

William L. Kilcoin, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

Yugoslavia—Pavle Lukin, Chargé d'Affaires, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4966.

For the individual embarking on export trade on his own account the prime requisite is experience, and then capital; without the former the latter may be quickly lost. Foreign tariff and import restrictions, transportation risks, currency and finance problems, credits and the like are shoals on which a new business in inept hands may founder. Capital is needed to tide over the intervals between the time of services rendered or shipments made and actual payment as well as to meet the unexpected demands which frequently arise in export trade. Anyone contemplating export trade as a career is, therefore, well advised to ally himself with an experienced firm until the first requisite of success is acquired. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 5.*)

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Emergency Import Control Branch

No. 1 Building, Wellington Street

Director General, J. H. Berry (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, W. F. Bull (6748)
Capital Goods Division, Director, Denis Harvey (5417)
Project Division, Director, Stanley Burke (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Serves as the medium through which wheat, flour, and other cereal products are procured for other countries. It maintains a constant survey of Canada's grain position, respecting supply, transportation, domestic and export demand. The Director is secretary to the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet, and liaison officer between the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant to Director, J. B. Lawrie (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—*Cancomco.*

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)
Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)
General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—*Excredcorp.*

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)
Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)